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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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GIVE THESE YOUR CONSIDERATION

POINTED COMMENT ON VARIOUS HAPPENINGS, INDUSTRIAL, LEGISLATIVE AND OTHERWISE, OF THE WEEK.

When Samuel Gompers failed ignominiously, as he always does, in his attempt to defeat Speaker Cannon for re-election to Congress, Mr. Gompers said: "The fight is not over; I shall carry it into Congress." The Speaker suffered last week a severe blow in the House. Mr. Gompers should now insert a spicy editorial in his next month's "Federationist" claiming the victory of the allied "Insurgents" and Democrats as his work. The editorial should be surmounted with a picture of Gompers as Aescop's "fly on the wheel."

"Too little for independence, just enough for making sad experience" is the motto that the 21 Holland farmers, who have come to settle in Minnesota, will be soon able to set up on their farms. These credulous immigrants, with their \$3,000 or less in cash will here soon discover that the capitalist atmosphere of America is not the backward bourgeois one of the country left behind. In Holland a competence may yet be the reward of thrift. In capitalist America he who would enjoy a competence must have enough for affluence; and he who would have affluence must let others work for him. Affluence is the reward of "absorption" of the wealth produced by others. For that the Holland batch of immigrants bring neither the necessary cash nor the requisite "cleverness."

The indictments found against the National Packing Company of Chicago may be "claptrap" as the Company's lawyer Mr. Untermeyer pronounces them to be. Probably they are "claptrap" in the sense that Mr. Untermeyer has in mind. The indictments won't interfere with the Company's "business." The indictments are, however, not claptrap in another sense. Whatever else the indictments may fail to accomplish, they have given one more, nay, a nine-fold additional punch to the protruding nose of the tall lie set afloat by capitalist apologists to the effect that, "exactly the opposite of what Socialists claim, there is a steady tendency away from concentration; more individual concerns now do business in any industry than ever before." The indictments uncover the fact that not less than nine different packing establishments, located in different cities and States, all claiming to be "independent," and all sailing under different names, are but branches of the National Company. All the ten are one combine with ten different aliases.

On March 21 the Senate Committee on Pensions debated seriously the proposition to pension ex-President Roosevelt with \$10,000 a year, and the widows of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland with \$5,000 a year each. Though the former proposition failed the latter was carried. The Chairman of the Senate should be notified when the successful proposition is to be reported in the Senate. On that morning the reverend gentlemen should take for his text: Mark 5, verse 25—"For he that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath."

True philanthropy comes out of every pore of the March 1 circular issued to the public by the American Tobacco Company, Tobacco Trust, for short. The circular sets forth that "upwards of a hundred persons in the United States meet with the loss of a leg or an arm daily; that these persons are mostly wage earners; that they need artificial limbs 'to take care of themselves and their families'; and that the way to get that artificial limb and gain a good living is for these cripples to peddle a certain ping tobacco brand. Where does the philanthropy come in? Why, obviously, it is a hint to the thousands who are starving with all their four limbs on, to throw themselves to be crippled and then oblige into affluence by peddling the ping out."

If the corporations which are doing business in the Philippine Islands, and which are growing at the law limiting the number of acres that a corporation may purchase to 2,500, and which are protesting the impossibility of at all, at all conducting a large business enterprise unless one owns more than 2,500 acres—if these unwise Corporations don't shut up, they will get the Single Tax down upon them. It takes just such a huge capitalist whopper, as that over 2,500

acres are needed for a large enterprise, to furnish the foundation for such a huge economic whopper as the Single Tax to pirouette upon.

Quite fittingly Dr. Devine of the New York Charity Organization—an organization that, like the rest of bourgeois "charitable" bodies, would rather break a leg than abolish wage slavery and involuntary poverty, seeing that wage slavery furnishes a pretext for "charities" which are charitable only to the placemen who run them—quite fittingly Dr. Devine is to preside on the 6th of April at a meeting in Murray Hill Lyceum where will be discussed "The Living Wage and the Consumer." There never can be a "living wage." Wages imply slavery. The slave does not "live"; he vegetates. As to the "consumer," there is only one class to whom the title applies—the capitalist class: it consumes only. The workers are producers. To them the capitalist's issue of consuming does not apply. If they get the full social share of their product, their "consumption" will take care of itself. If they don't get their full share of their social product but only the wage slave's wage, to talk of "consumption" to them is to propose a system by which to live on hot-air.

L. Werner, the Socialist party Editor of the S. P. paper, the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," has leaped to the very forefront of Revolution. The orthodox concept of Socialism used to be that "Socialism is struggle—struggle between Labor and Capital. Mr. Werner revolutionizes the concept. His motto is: "Let us have peace"—why fight? The most turbulent period in the world was the period in which nunneries and monasteries sprang up. The present disturbed state of society might yet signalize itself by an outcrop of Wernerian monasteries.

Ungrateful Labor! Just after the Civic Federation, inspired by Seth Low and other such "friends of Labor," deliberated lengthily upon legislation to protect Labor and issued a thick book on the subject, Labor, ungrateful Labor in Philadelphia decides to set up its own political party to take care of its own interests. And the worst of it is that the Labor guilty of such ingratitude is the very Labor that constitutes the tail to the Civic Federation kite. To have the tail whack the head—horrid!

The Des Moines, Ia., "Register and Leader" of the 11th of this month, giving a description of the exploration of the new Post Office in that city by a wondering crowd tells about the thing most wondered at as having been the "inspectors' galleries." These galleries are described as winding "about the roof of every part of the work rooms," and as being provided "at frequent points with small gratings through which the inspectors may oversee everything that is going on without the employees knowing that they are under surveillance"; and the description explains that these secret galleries and concealed gratings are "considered necessary because of the vast amount of valuable matter handled by the clerks and carriers." If the description of the new Post Office given by the "Register and Leader" is complete, then the building is defective. There should be another secret gallery furnished with another set of concealed gratings to keep the inspectors under surveillance.

The Vassar College debaters have decided negatively on the resolution "That the American Federation of Labor is justified in demanding the closed shop." One wonders whether in their arguments they brought out the fact that the American Federation of Labor is a scab-herding concern, keeping one craft at work when its brothers are on strike; that by its long-term contract system it blinds its members to accept wages which have long grown inadequate; that it helps the employers keep the workers divided against themselves by raising the false cries of "inferior races" and "anti-immigration"; that, in short, it is in fact a bosses' organization, officered, engineered and run in the employers' interest only—except for desultory exceptions—and hence is not "justified in demanding" anything of a progressive workingman but a speedy

THE BONFIRE SHOOTING UP LAST FLASHES

While the bonfire of the Philadelphia strike is evidently sinking, nevertheless, as sinking bonfires frequently do, its last flashes are, the intermittent, vivid.

"Let us have peace!" exclaims the Philadelphia Socialist party paper "Tageblatt" in an article in which it sides with the Brewers for having left the strikers in the lurch.—He who could fall to read by the light of this flash the tale of S. P. politronery, perfidy and dishonesty would not know Dishonesty, Perfidy and Politronery even if he saw them coming down the road on horseback.

"Two bombs exploded wrecking the cars on a quiet street," and "clever plain clothes men managed to get into a committee room of strikers where they saw percussion caps and other explosives concealed."—Every spark in this flash undercores the experience that, if the proletariat cannot be egged on to some act of dementia that may give a handle for bourgeois butcheries, then the bourgeois himself gets his agents in "plain clothes" to commit the butcheries. For every one bomb ever thrown by angry workers, a dozen are exploded by deliberately cool bourgeois agencies.

"Tim Healey's powermen remain loyal to the Company and to their con-

burial. If the Vassar girls brought this out, their work was well done.

Poor Catiline of Caesarian and Ciceronian days! He, who in those days of Roman revolution, sought to break up the patricians, and whose name has been handed down to posterity as synonymous to all that a ruling class considers execrable—he, poor Catiline, is now summoned out of his grave by ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck and made to do a novel duty. He is made to do duty as a prototype of Jotham P. Aldis, who is charged with having been a member of the "black cavalry" at Albany in the interest of the capitalist patriarchy!

"A bill in restraint of trade" is the name that should be given to the bill introduced in the Assembly at Albany to restrict legislators from practicing law. Such a bill is obviously intended to restrain the trading facilities that our politicians enjoy behind the wholesale and retail and bargain counter of the legislative shop.

The New York "Sun," ever a Devil's Advocate, sometimes gives itself hard licks with its own forked tail. This is the disrespectful, however truthful, and disrespect-engendering style in which the "Sun" comments upon the ways of present Congresses:

"During this session some 40,000 bills have been introduced in the two houses of Congress, most of them of course in the so-called 'lower house.' They include propositions to deepen Duck Lake, straighten Possum Fork, provide pensions for the stepchildren of the young wives of decrepit veterans, multiply rural delivery routes, settle boundary lines between chicken farms, reduce the jail sentences of deserving Rough Riders and do a thousand other things never dreamed of in the philosophy of the Founders."

"Great dearth of labor on the farm. Millions of fertile acres for sale cheap. Back to the land, and solve the wage question."—Editorial trumpet blast in metropolitan dailies, picturing conditions as they "might have been." "Family of six, three of them children, live three years on garbage. Two insane as result."—Despatch from those same country districts, showing conditions as they really are.

"Financial delirium" is the name that James J. Hill gives to existing conditions. So was there once a "feudal delirium." The latter was the overture to the bourgeois revolution. Any doubt as to what the former is the overture to?

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tract.—This lambent tongue of fire curls around the stake at which Craft Unionism stands pilloried; and, by the draft it raises, throws open the files of the "Wall Street Journal" at the place where that candid bourgeois publication applauds A. F. of L.-ism as "the bulwark of American capital." Surely that system of labor organization that authorizes one battalion of Labor to fire into the ranks of another in battle with the capitalist class deserves the applause of Capital,—and simultaneously consumes the pilloried abortion.

"The most experienced in politics and labor difficulties cannot recall a situation to equal the present where President Wm. D. Mahon of the national organization of traction men is turned down and a strike ordered to continue."—The near to 80,000,000 audience, that is witnessing the Philadelphia bonfire, witness at this point the figure of the said President Mahon reeling, blinded by the flash. Hitherto—in Troy, in Detroit, in Chicago, in New York—wherever his "men" went out on strike, the gentleman's appearance on the stage ever was the certain symptom of the strike being ordered off after "hearty handshakings" between the worthy President and the respective Company. A modern Antony, President Mahon never appeared on the scene to praise but to bury the Caesar of a Labor Revolt. The long lane is turned at last. The bonfire

flashes the fact.

The rumblings in behalf of a Labor Party, heard since the start of the Philadelphia bonfire, are growing louder, and delegates have been called to organize and launch such a party in Philadelphia.—'Tis not the light of this flash alone that is luminous, also the crackle that accompanies it is instructive. Its light once more lights up the fact that the S. P.'s bootlicking of fakirism has caused the S. P. to become "a hissing and a by-word with the wage workers of America," such a hissing and by-word that, when they think of politics, they forthwith turn away from the fraudulent concern, and seek to set up their own party. And the crackle that accompanies the flash tells loudly enough that the flash is but an aspiration, and that the aspiration lacks as yet the sufficient Socialist Labor Party drill to secure its realization and save it from evaporation.

It must be admitted that, the Philadelphia bonfire is giving unmistakable signs of collapse, it upholds the traditions of well brought-up bonfires of shooting up with their dying breath grand tongues of luminous flames, and thus their spirit, like John Brown's even after he was hanged, goes marching on.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

FLASHES ON EVENTS IN CITY OF GOLDEN GATE.

Andrew Carnegie Entertains Himself on Public Platform—Unemployed Army Increases in Numbers—Inane Talk Reported in "Labor" Paper.

San Francisco, Calif., March 19.—The great event of the week, that is, judging by the amount of space devoted on the front page of the capitalist organs, is the visit of Andrew Carnegie to the Coast. All the high officials of the state and city with one exception attended a banquet given in his honor. Mayor McCarthy as the exception who, by some strange oversight or rather by some foresight, wasn't invited. Earlier in the week he had inadvertently referred to Andrew as a "philanthropic sot."

Carnegie, in the course of an inspired speech dropped the following gems which are characteristic of the ultra-capitalistic mind: "Drink is one of the principal causes of poverty and inefficiency." "The present land tax system of England is infamous." "I could have made \$50,000,000 in the panic—but I do not want to make any more money." "I believe in the unequal distribution of wealth," (unprejudiced view.) and a number of others equally sagacious. His speech covered a wide range of subjects, dealing with the Martian canal theory down to the Socialist theory. He does not believe in either of these. To the satisfaction of those present he floored the latter by spinning the usual funny yarn about the Socialist who was quite willing to divide up with every one excepting when the theory was to be applied to his own property. Casting aside the fact that the Socialist doesn't believe in dividing up but wants the whole of his product, it isn't hard to see Andrew's aversion to halving property when by the present system he is enabled to take four-fifths, which is entirely satisfactory.

Fame and fortune are in store for the man who can compute the periodicity of the orbit of that comet, "Prosperity." The "perturbations," however, are so great and uncertain as to render the results of questionable value. A local electrical journal says it (good and bad times) is a natural phenomenon and cannot be avoided. Frank ignorance. The foregoing is rather astronomical but it is in season and is, therefore, excusable.

Our "labor" administration is doing everything that can be expected from "pure and simplem." By a vote of 12 to 6 they recently voted to take away one-third of the light and air space in tenements; this in fulfillment of their

election promise to give the business interests a fair deal.

'Frisco's reserve army of unemployed grows greater and the employment offices are in clover. Murray and Ready's, the largest of these, is thronged daily by hundreds willing to pay for the privilege of being exploited. As if to add insult to injury the entrance is surmounted on either side by signs, one of which depicts Justice supporting a pair of scales which are balanced by Capital and Labor. On the sign the following legends are inscribed: "The right of man to live," "The right of man to work," and again, "Unity is strength." (The reader is left to establish the connection between these sentences.) The other sign is a picture of two men representing Capital and Labor (the former in immaculate dress suit and the other in overalls) and on which is written: "Why should we fight when we can reason together," and in larger letters, "Peace, perfect peace." The incongruity of all this will be apparent when one remembers these agents are antagonistic to all forms of organized labor.

But three doors away from this labor office the Army Recruiting Department have established a branch office. This is certainly a master stroke. Gay posters depicting the easy life of a soldier accompanied with promises of certain and regular pay, good food and clothing and a chance of seeing the world must appeal to this hungry and homeless multitude.

"Labor is separated from Capital by no greater distance than lies between the heart and the head. Shall we take it from the mouthings of either that both are not animated by the same soul? The mouth being next to the head perhaps gives the head the right to direct the hands, but, 'out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh,' and wherewithal shall the mouth be fed if the mouth hath lost its hands? Labor and Capital are struggling against a common enemy—greed. Greed from within is more dangerous than greed from without. Expel the former and the exclusion of the latter becomes a mere detail. In fighting the common enemy, labor and capital must win if they but stand together. One must fight in the trenches and the other on the ramparts, under the one general, the law of the land, whose jurisdiction shall govern and whose power must be absolute.—Extract from speech delivered before the Commonwealth Club by W. E. Dennison and published by the Labor Clarion of March 11th. Comment is superfluous.

The 17th of Ould Ireland passed with the usual inflammatory speeches against the English. The sentiment was indorsed that not in parliamentary agitation, but in a recourse to arms, was there any hope of securing for Ireland

(Continued on page 1.)

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR BUFFALO

WHAT TO DO TO GET IN TOUCH WITH FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND TACTICS.

If this copy was handed to you at the Debs meeting you probably are now, or are soon to become a subscriber for the "Appeal to Reason," as this tour of Mr. Debs's is primarily an advertising and canvassing tour for the "Appeal." The Buffalo members of the Socialist party could secure Mr. Debs's coming to Buffalo only upon guaranteeing 1,000 subscriptions for the "Appeal"—or the equivalent of that in cash. That is the way you got your subscription for the "Appeal," and had Debs's speech about Judge Grosscup, Warren and the "Appeal" thrown into the bargain as subscription "premium," the way your groceryman gives you some piece of crockery with every package of tea you buy.

This copy of the Weekly People, official organ of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, is handed to you as a reminder and invitation that, reading the "Appeal," you should also arrange to "hear the other side" by subscribing for the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

If you are at present not actively engaged in the Movement, but are only looking into the Socialist and Labor Question, and are of a thoughtful and serious turn of mind, you will presently recognize that what you need most is not a paper dealing with the subject superficially and merely advertising the name of Socialism, but a paper which will teach you the fundamental principles of politics, economics and proper tactics from a workman's standpoint; and that will holdily and correctly illumine the events happening on the public and Labor arena. The WEEKLY PEOPLE is recognized, not only by its friends but even by its honest opponents, to be such a leading, standard, pathfinding Socialist publication in America.

If you are a member or active supporter of the Socialist party, the necessity for you to have the information, which only the WEEKLY PEOPLE can and does supply, is still greater. So long as the vote and membership of your party were swelling like a balloon that was being inflated, you were sure that you were on the right track, and had a deaf or impatient ear for any criticism or warning. But now, after the failure of your Red Special campaign of 1908, and the still greater failure of last year's campaign, when your greatly reduced vote in all industrial centres was still further reduced, it must have become evident even to the most fanatical and blind ones of your party that your "balloon has sprung a leak," and that something is wrong in your party. The result is the interminable turmoil your party is in now; the continuous wrangles and dissensions among your leaders and the many different component parts of your party; the wholesale desertions in Pennsylvania, in Colorado, in Missouri, in Nebraska, in Washington, in California, some of them like Kitchell, your recent mayoralty candidate in Rochester, N. Y., or Clark, a one time prominent light of

your party in Philadelphia, disappointed, leaving the movement entirely; others, like Higgins, Fennen, etc., in Philadelphia, Kaspar Bauer, a leading member of your party in California, and others elsewhere, utterly disgusted with the Socialist party and going over to the S. L. P., convinced that sound and correct principles and riper experience must, in the long run, turn the present minority party into the true and powerful majority party. One sentence of your own party member A. M. Simons sums up the situation in your party. He said: "The Socialist party has become a hissing and a byword with the wage workers of America."

But your "Appeal" and other papers, owned as they are by private individuals and corporations, and reflecting as they do the particular interests and views, not of your party, but of the individuals owning them, do not give you the information about what is going on in your party, nor the remedy for its present diseased condition. Only a paper like the WEEKLY PEOPLE, owned as it is by the entire Socialist Labor Party, and standing outside of your party, unfettered by any private interests operating within it, can and does give you a correct bird's-eye view of what is going on in your own camp and in the Socialist arena generally.

It is for this reason that the number of Socialist party men, reading the WEEKLY PEOPLE in order "to be posted" is continually increasing. This should not surprise you, if your attention is called to the fact, for instance, that about a year ago your press heralded broadcast the fact that your party administration decided to demand from the International Socialist Bureau that the second seat in that Bureau for America be taken away from the Socialist Labor Party and be given to a second representative of the Socialist party; and that Victor Berger was already elected as such second representative of your party in the Bureau and went to Brussels to occupy that seat. But your press is keeping you in ignorance of the fact which is now a matter of official record, that at its last session, last November, the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels examined the claims of your party as well as the differences between the principles and tactics of both parties and REJECTED the demand of your party, many leading members of the Bureau from different countries expressing their indignation at your party's arrogance!

If you recognize that to act intelligently in the Movement you must know the facts, be they pleasant or unpleasant, you will do like so many of your fellow party members are doing and SUBSCRIBE for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, One dollar a year; 50 cents six months; 25 cents three months. Write to Manager of Weekly People, 28 City Hall place, New York City; or drop a card to the Buffalo representative, Mr. E. Hauk, 50 Nevada avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN A. F. OF L. PARTY.

Executive Council Considers Political Move at Its Session.

Washington, March 24.—The formation of an A. F. of L. national labor party in the United States; similar to the party of that name in England, is the plan of some of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council of which is in session in Washington.

An alliance with the Farmers' Union is being planned by the leaders of the two organizations. It may be accomplished in May, when the Farmers' Union meets in annual convention. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, will address the farmers on May 8 at St. Louis.

A member said that there were more than 2,000,000 members of the Federation of Labor, that the Farmers' Union had 4,000,000 members, that other labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor numbered nearly 1,000,000, and that they would all join a labor party. It was stated by a Western member that the farmers were ready to make an alliance for a national labor party.

Those who attended the session were: President Gompers, Vice-Presidents James Duncan, D. A. Hayes, W. D. Huber, H. R. Forham, Treasurer

HARTFORD CITY TICKET.

Hartford, Conn., March 29.—At the city convention, held March 23, at headquarters of Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, the following ticket was nominated. The city election will be held on Tuesday, April 5.

Mayor
CHARLES F. ROBERTS.
Treasurer
WILLIAM MENTZE.
Collector
ALBERT H. GIERGINSKY
Controller
FREDERICK LECHNER.
City Marshal
JOSEPH EICHINGER
Town Clerk
FREDERICK FELLERMANN.
Registrar of Voters
FRANK KNOTEK.
Assessors
ANTON ROSSMEISL,
FRANK WAROUNIG.
High School Committee
FREDERICK HAGG,
FREDERICK SCHWARZ,
JOSEPH ROSSMEISL.
School Visitors
JOSEPH MAIER,
FRANK SCHWABE.

John B. Lennon and Secretary Frank Morrison.

INDUSTRIALISM

A Bisbee, Ariz., correspondent writes: "Shortly after the so-called 4th convention of the I. W. W., the 'Industrial Bulletin' had two articles, one entitled 'The Intellectual Against the Worker,' claiming to report the argument of delegate De Leon at that convention, the other entitled 'The Worker Against the Intellectual.' In the latter article St. John maintains delegate De Leon is wrong in stating that we should organize according to the special tool used; rather do we organize according to industries. I should like a word of explanation on such a matter."

At the time, a number of articles—reportorial, editorial and Letter-Box answers—covered the field quite extensively. The general subject is, however, of such permanent interest as to deserve being taken up again systematically.

The two articles in the "Industrial Bulletin" referred to are essentially loose, confused and incoherent. This was the consequence, partly, of the false position that St. John was, by that time, well aware he had allowed himself to be wheedled into; partly, no doubt, of his lack of grasp of the subject.

Industrialism is a trefail that constitutes ONE leaf; it is a term that embraces three domains, closely interdependent, and all three requisite to the whole. The three domains are Form, Tactics and Goal. The Goal is the substitution of the industrial for the political government; another term for the Socialist Republic; the Tactics are the unification of the useful labor of the land on the political as well as the economic field; the Form concerns the structure of the organization. Each of the three domains covers an extensive field, being the gathered experience of the Labor, or Socialist Movement. It is next to impossible to handle properly any of the three departments without touching the others. Unavoidably they closely dovetail with one another. The specific question raised by our correspondent concerns mainly the first department—Form, or Structure. To the extent that it can be treated separately the treatment will be here undertaken.

In the matter of Form or Structure Industrialism is a physical crystallization of the sociologic principle that the proletariat is ONE. From the fundamental principle of the oneness of interests of the proletariat arises the ideal to be obtained—their solidarity; and that shatters all structures reared upon the theory of Craft Sovereignty. It shatters that theory as completely as, upon the political field, State Sovereignty was shattered in the country. It does so for parity of reasoning. Whatever the State lines, the separate States are but fractions of the whole Nation. Whatever the craft lines, the separate crafts are but fractions of the whole Proletariat. Consequently, however different the nature of the occupation, the work done, and the conditions of work, the useful labor of the land is ONE NATION, hence, must be organized as ONE UNION.

The Industrialist principle of ONE UNION, on the ground of ONE NATIONSHIP, excludes, as a matter of course, the jelly-fish conception of oneness. The oneness of the high structure of the human being is a different oneness from that of the lower jelly-fish. As the structure of the human being implies parts and co-ordination of parts, so does the structure of Industrialism, a concept born of the higher development of modern society, imply divisions and sub-divisions. The field upon which Industrialism operates warrants the parallel with a modern Army. One though an Army is, it has its separate divisions and sub-divisions. These are also imperative to the Industrialist Army—it also has and must have its companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions. The important question then arises, What fact traces the lines that are to mark these several parts from one another?

At first blush this question looks complicated. It is not. At the first convention of the I. W. W. the element of complication was thrown in by the craft vanities of several crafts men. The lead in this sinister direction was there taken by David C. Coates in the interest of the typographical craft. Despite all his efforts to tangle up the convention [See stenographic report], and despite the general unpreparedness of many of the delegates, the efforts failed. The convention took a broadly correct position, which the second convention completed by definite specifications. At the last, the so-called fourth convention of the I. W. W., the element of complication was again injected into the matter. The effort that time, however, did not, as at the first convention, proceed from any viewpoints affecting Form, or Structure. The Form, or Structure, arguments were merely pretexts, required to cover the purpose of the element who packed the convention against the organization, by seating delegates not entitled to admis-

sion and unseating others entitled to a seat. The purpose of this element had not Form, or Structure, in contemplation. It had Tactics in contemplation—the substitution of Anarchist for Socialist methods. What the line of demarcation is among the several parts of the Industrialist Army is determined by the FACTS IN PRODUCTION. The central principles in the determination flow from the facts that dictate the Form, or Structure, of the corps designated by the second convention as the "Local Industrial Union," and correctly so designated seeing that, although the "Local Industrial Union" does not comprise the whole organization, but is only a part thereof, nevertheless its structure typifies Industrialism.

Does the same fact, which traces the line between one Local Industrial Union and another in one Locality, also trace the line between the "Trade and Shop Branches" which the second convention designated as the component factors of the Local Industrial Union? It does not. The fact that traces the line between one Local Industrial Union and another in one Locality and the fact that determines the boundaries of the component factors of the Local Industrial Union, are different. What facts are these? The answer to this question answers the question, How does Industrialism organize?

The fact that traces the external boundary lines of the Local Industrial Union is the output.

Here are two illustrations—one, the printing shop, a concern which turns out an actual product, printed matter; the other the trolley line, a concern which does not turn out any actual product, but fills that necessary and supplementary function in production which consists in transportation. In each instance the output—printed matter in one case, transportation in the other—draws the boundary lines of the respective Local Industrial Union.

In the instance of the printing shop, the output being printed matter, all the wage-workers, whatever their specialized occupation may be, are, in that locality, engaged in the same industry. Being so engaged, they belong in one printers' Local Industrial Union.

In the instance of the trolley line, the output being transportation, all the wage-workers, whatever their specialized occupation may be, are, in that locality engaged in the same industry. Being so engaged, they belong in one, in a traction Local Industrial Union.

Before proceeding to the internal construction of the Local Industrial Union, an objection, that has been raised against the external construction of the Local Industrial Union, must be here considered.

Compositors, proofreaders, etc., are frequently found employed in other than establishments the output of which is printed matter: they are found employed in some large textile concerns, they are found employed in electrical, in hotel, in railroad and other establishments. In the traction industry there are electricians, firemen, etc. At the same time, electricians and firemen are found employed in other than establishments the output of which is transportation. They are found at work in hotels, in foundries, in big office buildings. And so all along the line. There hardly is an establishment, yielding a certain output, which does not employ occupations that contribute to some other output in some other establishment. This fact has been seized by A. F. of L. Craft Unionism as a proof positive of the "absurdity" of Industrialism. "Think of it," these gentlemen have said and even written, "one time a compositor is a 'printer'; another time he is a 'weaver'; in another place he is an 'electrician'; in a fourth place he is a 'restaurant' worker, in a fifth place he is a 'railroader'! As to electricians and firemen, in one instance they are 'traction' workers, in another 'hotel and restauranters,' in a third they are 'foundrymen,' in a fourth 'elevator and janitors'! How laughable!" And much is the mirth these gentry have indulged in on that score.

For one thing, the foundation for the seeming absurdity is "Craft Vanity,"—a sentiment, which, traced to its source is a denial of the oneness of proletarian interests. For another thing, the only alternative to the "absurdity of Industrialism" is the tragedy of "Craft Sovereignty." The first objection superficial thinkers may be disposed to dismiss as "theoretical." Sound reasoners will be less prone to sneer at a "theory." In this matter, however, the theory can be left aside. Its practical manifestation is "Craft Sovereignty," and the practical manifestations of that should be shocking enough to shock the laughter out of the most mirthful Craft Unionist—provided, of course, he is not a labor-lieutenant of the capitalist class. What the practical manifestations of "Craft Sovereignty" are have for several weeks been on the pillars of the Philadelphia strike. The Brewers, the Compositors—

not to speak of other "Craft Sovereigns"—all of them Federated with the Traction men, deserted their allies; and, worse yet, Tim Healey's Powermen, men directly engaged in the output of transportation, remained at work, furnishing power for the strike-breaking motormen and conductors to run the cars. If in the case of the Brewers and Compositors there was the deep damnation of desertion; in the instance of the Powermen there was the even deeper damnation of treason from within. The Philadelphia general strike, which but repeats a lamentable spectacle common at all strikes of any magnitude, to say nothing of the disgraceful sights presented with the regularity of clockwork at A. F. of L. conventions, where whole bunches of delegates denounce one another as "scabs," places the practical issue, or alternative, squarely—either Industrialism, despite its incidental and very limited "laughableness," or Craft Unionism, despite its permanent and chronically constitutional scabbiness—in other words, either a little and far fetched AMUSEMENT, or a mass of actual TRAGEDY. Industrialism—that form of economic organization that capitalist development dictates—dictates the output as the controlling fact which traces the external line of demarcation for the Local Industrial Union.

What, now, determines the internal lines of demarcation for the Local Industrial Union. As the FACT IN PRODUCTION that traces the boundary line of the Local Industrial Union is the output, the correlated FACT IN PRODUCTION which traces the boundary lines between the component factors of the Local Industrial Union, that is, the Trade and Shop Branches, is the tool.

From all that precedes it follows that the Local Industrial Union is a unit composed of a variety of occupations. The article "Notes on the Stuttgart Congress—The Trades Union Issue" (Daily People October 20; Weekly, October 26, 1907), cites a charming British delegate, the then Miss Mary MacArthur who had recently visited America, as frantically exclaiming in the room of the Committee on Unionism: "They [the I. W. W. and the S. L. P.] are mad! Do you know what they want? They want plumbers, and switchmen, and weavers, and coalheavers all in one Local Union to transact their business together! They are m-a-a-d! They are m-a-a-a-d!" Indeed they would be "m-a-a-a-d" if the lady were right—and she would be right if the "m-a-a-a-mery," which has since claimed to be the I. W. W., and which spoke through the articles quoted by our Bisbee correspondent, really vocalized Industrialism.

The component parts of the Local Industrial Union are the "Trade and Shop Branches." These Branches consist of workers engaged in specific work; within each Branch belong all and only those engaged in such specific work. What characterizes their work in each instance? The tool used by each.

Sticking to the two illustrations—the printing industry and the traction industry—used before, all the workers who in one locality contribute to the output printed matter belong in one Local Industrial Union. The specific occupation of all these workers is, however, not the same. Some are compositors, others stereotypers, still others editors, etc. The specific work in each instance is different, requiring specific consideration. Each specific occupation requires its own organization—Branch. The tool used by the individual in his specific work determines the boundaries of his Branch, and the Branch to which he belongs—the workers whose tool is the type-case or machine belong in a compositors' Branch; the workers whose tool is the stereotyping apparatuses belong in a stereotypers' Branch; the workers whose tool is the pen belong in a writers' or editorial Branch; and so forth. Likewise with the traction industry. Different being the specific occupations of the workers who jointly contribute to the output transportation, each specific occupation has its own specific business, requiring a specific Branch—the workers whose tool is the motor belong in a motormen's Branch; those whose tool is the machinery in the power house belong in a power Branch; and so forth. All the Trade and Shop Branches of each Local Industrial Union, being properly connected by respective representative bodies, constitute the local unit of Industrialism. With the Trade and Shop Branches there is order within the Local Industrial Union; without them there would be Miss Mary MacArthur's bedlam.

For the completion of this sketch, in the descending line of organization, there remains one organism to consider—"The Recruiting" or "Mixed Local." This organism is purely transitory. Its members are transient. So long as there are not enough workers

"LABOR UNIONISM"

This Is What the A. F. of L. Article Looks Like.

Chicago, March 20.—Herewith I send two letter issued by certain Locals of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. It will be seen that some, the leaders of course, are nobly waging the struggle into the treasury of the unions. And this is the bunch whom the S. P. privately-owned papers say represent the economic aim of the Labor Movement, while their party (S. P.) represents the political arm of that movement. Well, coming to think of it, and considering that that "S. P. press" itself gulps down a mountain of money and keeps howling for more, it certainly does look as though the S. P. are not far wrong in their claims. The point is, we must interpret those claims correctly. But this is "en passant." Read the painters' story, and see how A. F. of L. unionism works.

Painter.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

An Appeal to the General Membership of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

To All Local Unions, Greeting:—

We present this statement to you in explanation of our stand so that the general membership may express a protest to the G. E. B. against the drastic action of revoking charters of six local unions which are fighting a bunch of grafters in the P. D. C. No. 3 of Chicago. On September 16, 1909, a communication from the Chicago Building Trades Council of the A. F. of L., was read in the P. D. C., and a motion made that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon said B. T. Council and see what they had to offer. Motion was declared lost by seventeen (17) to sixteen (16).

At the adjournment of this meeting, three delegates who had spoken in favor of the appointment of a committee, were set upon by sluggers and severely beaten. One of the sluggers was a regular business agent of the P. D. C. This cowardly act was completely ignored by the P. D. C., notwithstanding protests from Local 180 and others. From this it will plainly be seen, that it was unsafe for delegates to attend P. D. C. meetings and express their opinions. Hereupon the delegates from several local unions refused to attend the P. D. C. meetings, and six local unions demanded that the P. D. C. be dissolved, and reorganized. They also organized into a conference board and affiliated themselves with the Chicago Building Trades Section, A. F. of L. In January of this year our General Executive Board took matters into their hands, but instead of trying to create harmony, and giving the union painters of Chicago a chance to decide by referendum vote, which building trades council they desired to be affiliated with, they proceeded to throw the organization into confusion. At a mass meeting of Local 194 in January, which over 400 members attended, General Officers Hedrick, Finan and Healy were urged to have disputed questions submitted to a referendum vote of the Chicago membership. And the an-

in any one specific occupation to organize a Trade and Shop Branch the worker is temporarily housed in a Recruiting Local, from which he is transferred to a Trade and Shop Branch of his industry, just so soon as there are enough of such workers to constitute such a Branch.

How does Industrialism organize? From the sketch rapidly traced above the answer is, in the ascending line:

1st. By gathering into and keeping in "Recruiting Locals" the individual workers of whose specific occupation there may not as yet be enough to organize a "Trade and Shop Branch";

2nd. By gathering into "Trade and Shop Branches" all the workers who use the identical tool.

3rd. By gathering into "Local Industrial Unions" all the several "Trade and Shop Branches" whose combined work furnishes a given output. There can be no "Local Industrial Union" without at least two "Trade and Shop Branches." These are the first three stages. The further stages, in the ascending line,—Industrial Councils, National Industrial Unions, and Industrial Departments—are obvious. Their structure, hence, the method of their organization, flows from the structure and reason for the structure of the "Local Industrial Union."

swer? An order from headquarters revoking the charters of locals 194, 275, 180, 273, 637, 54, comprising 4,800 members, out of a total of 7,500 in Chicago. Local 180, 273, 637, and 54 were NOT given notice of charges pending, and Locals 180 and 54 have demanded that their charters be returned, as they have already obeyed all orders of the G. E. B. You will be told by the G. E. B. that we are seceders and all that is bad, but if you will read the accompanying circular, you will see "there is a reason."

We have been compelled, in order to protect our members, to take out a restraining order against our General E. B., that we may continue as a part of the Brotherhood.

We are making a fight for clean trade unionism, and appeal to you for the support we must have in order to win this fight.

Fraternally yours,
Local Unions 194, 275, 180, 273, 637, 54.
Room 312, 275 La Salle St.
Chicago, Ill.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

An Appeal to the General Membership of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Business Methods of the Chicago Bunch.

Extracts from minutes of D. C. No. 3, Chicago:

March 25, 1909, Geo. Henshaw, expenses as a committee, \$150. Where did it go?

April 29, 1909. That we pay Associated Building Trades \$500. Motion carried. What was it for?

April 1, 1909. To President of District C for use of Business Agents, \$1,000.

This money was derived from a compulsory raise in price of working cards, from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents per member. (Over 7,000 members). This sum amounted to over \$3,000 a year. This ten cents per member was set aside for a special slush fund, and though \$548 was turned into Council on November 11, 1909, there is nothing to show for the balance.

One of the most peculiar pieces of business ever attempted was the organization of twenty-six (26) wood finishers, this was accomplished by two (2) donations, by the last G. E. B., of \$2,000 each, making in all \$4,000, that it cost the Brotherhood for this local. A committee of which John M. Finan, Jas. Lucas, and later Gabe Hanson were members accomplished this wonderful task. An accounting to the D. C. of this \$4,000 has never been made by this committee, excepting \$300 which was turned in to the District Council on November 11, 1909. When last heard from this wood finishers' local had fifteen (15) or sixteen (16) members.

We could continue in this strain almost indefinitely but prefer to desist and await the action you may take on the matter as appended for your consideration.

With best wishes for your success, and a passing prayer for your assistance, we are,

Fraternally yours,
Local Unions 194, 275, 180, 273, 637, 54,
275 La Salle St.
Chicago, Ill.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

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BUILD UP THE PARTY

Men Who Would Make Desirable Members Should Be Asked to Join.

Largely as a result of past experience with a certain class of membership that crept into the Socialist Labor Party, there has grown up within our ranks the sentiment, sometimes pretty nearly elevated into a principle, that it is desirable to first make the revolutionist before admitting him to membership. At first glance this may seem to be a logical position, but the fact is it is just the reverse.

Few, if any, of the most stalwart of our members were developed outside the Party—they are the product of tuition and drill within the Party.

It is a question if the real revolutionist can be developed outside the Party—it is participation in the work of the revolutionary organization that develops the revolutionist.

Placing the ban upon prospective membership until it is highly qualified is not necessarily a sign of strength of organization. It may proceed from the desire to avoid troubles that undesirable membership evokes. Narrowing the organization to absolutely developed revolutionists curtails its powers, and in the long run lessens the strength of the organization. Placing such high restriction on membership is as if a school or college refused pupils who could not, on entry, pass its graduating exercises.

Is it not to be construed that this is advocating swinging to the other extreme, to advising the dragnetting of the highways and byways and accepting whatever is caught. On the contrary, none but desirable recruits with a minimum of training should be sought or accepted.

Who, then, is a desirable candidate for membership? For answer I should say: The man whose sympathies are with the S. L. P.; whose record is clean and whose brain is not seared. In other words, any decent-minded workman. There are plenty of such men to be found—gloomy indeed would be the outlook were it not so.

Party members should be on the alert for all such—not to have them merely fill the role of dues payers, but to enable the Party organization to increase its general efficiency and extend its propaganda.

It is indeed high time that the S. L. P. reaped the fruit of its past propaganda by bringing into membership desirable recruits wherever found. If it should happen that here and there a trouble breeder slips in, apply the Party discipline at once and end the mischief. The real trouble on that score is that the Party members very often too long suffer the disruptionist, once he gets in. The remedy for it is not the cry: "None but revolutionists for members," but the imposing of rigid adherence to party principles and tactics upon all.

J. H.

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Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1308 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2418 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 316 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Rooms 208 and 210. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Washburn streets.

Section Denver meets every Sunday afternoon at 926—15th street. The first meeting of each month will be for business, the others for lectures. Agents of Party organs, Al. Verriet, Ho. Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., meets the second Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple Room 4. Address of Literary Agent Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

THE HOOK-WORM AND CHILD LABOR

HOW A MISGUIDED SCIENTIST WOULD CURE A LESSER EVIL BY PERPETUATING A GREATER.

By Jaime de Angulo, Baltimore, Md.

There has been a good deal of talk lately about the hook-worm disease in the South. After trying for several years to arouse public interest, Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the United States Marine Hospital, in Washington, D. C., and a recognized authority on parasitic diseases, succeeded in launching a campaign for the eradication of the disease, to which John D. Rockefeller recently contributed a million dollars. Dr. Stiles's utterances regarding child labor, coupled with Rockefeller's gift, have aroused much comment.

Dr. Stiles is opposed to the agitation against child labor in the South. The question deserves taking up, for besides being one of actual interest, it illustrates the underhand methods used by capitalism to prop its tottering edifice. But to judge correctly we must be sure that we understand the merits of the case fully. What are the facts?

It has been successfully established that the so-called "cotton mill anemia" is due, not to the breathing in of the lint as was formerly believed, but to the hemorrhages caused by an intestinal parasite, the hook-worm. Infection with this parasite occurs through the soil, in the following way: the eggs of the parasite are discharged on the ground with the excrements; from these eggs embryos are evolved which live for a time in the moist earth, and finally metamorphose into larvae; these larvae penetrate the skin of the foot and thence are carried with the blood (through a somewhat circuitous route) to the intestines, where they mature into adult worms, which in turn lay eggs that will be discharged with the excrements and thus infect somebody else in the same fashion. This mode of infection is especially facilitated in the rural districts of the South by two factors: firstly the majority of the population walks barefooted; secondly it does not use water closets.

So that, at the present time, the soil around the farms is teeming with infectious larvae. It has also been established that the common occurrence of this disease among millhands (12.5% of the total number of employees, the greater proportion being found among the children) is to be traced to the importation into the mill towns and factories of whole families recruited from the "poor white" population of the farms.

Now as to the remedy. The parasites can be killed in the intestine by the administration of thymol. This accomplishes a double result. It cures the patient, and removes the perpetual source of infection that he is, while he carries the worms in his intestines. The purpose of the campaign is to cure the infected population by the thymol treatment, and also by education, by teaching the "poor whites," if possible, to wear shoes and use water closets.

These are the facts. Now Dr. Stiles contends that the results of child labor legislation would be nefarious: "The child labor of the mills is found chiefly in the spinning room; and the product of the other rooms in the mills is dependent upon the product of the spinning room. If, now, any sudden change is made in child labor in the South, this will necessarily result in cutting down the labor of the mills, and for many of the families in question the only thing which will remain open to them will be a return to the soil polluted small farms." (Annual report of the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, for 1909, page 64.)

Now, in passing, this striking illustration of industrial development. Here we see child labor displaced by, and become dependent on, child labor.

To return to the question. This result would be very bad for the anti-hook-worm campaign inasmuch as such people, besides being more exposed to infection on the self-polluted farms, would be much more difficult to reach there than when concentrated in factory towns; not to mention the fact that it is hoped the factories will render treatment obligatory. For all these reasons, Dr. Stiles desires anti-child labor agitation, adding that it is better for a child, under the circumstances, to be sent to the factory than to live on the farm. And he adds: "Considering the mill from this point of view, it is seen that the cotton mill is an important uplifting influence for these people, and this important point must be borne in mind and must be balanced against any detrimental physical effect which mill life may have upon them."

Y all, let us try to do this balancing. On one side of the balance we have one disease, the anemia spoken of; on the other, there is the whole array of diseases and detrimental conditions, both physical and moral, that child labor is known to breed, and which need not be emphasized here. Still, Dr. Stiles might claim the condition of the "poor white" on a southern farm is so bad that it could

not be exchanged for a worse one, even if this be employment in the mills. For instance, he might say that children are so poorly fed and clothed on the farm that factory-life, even on low wages, would be an improvement in that respect. Certainly it would not be one as far as fresh air and school education are concerned. This is, on the whole, a very difficult question to settle: whether the disadvantages of farm life for the children, such as it is actually found to be in the South, irrespective of the causes thereof, would outweigh the detrimental influence of factory employment or not. It would have to be decided after careful and detailed study by somebody versed in the local conditions. As I have, myself, never been in the South, I can not express any opinion on this particular question.

But even so, Dr. Stiles has not proved his point. I do not need any personal acquaintance with the local conditions in the South, to know that his deductions are fundamentally wrong. Even should we grant the point discussed above, by following Dr. Stiles's own line of argument we arrive at different conclusions. For what does he want ultimately but to improve the conditions of the children of the South? And this he purposes to do by keeping them in the factory! But we say that he thereby destroys his own purpose, and reasons in a vicious circle. We can best illustrate this, by an example taken from the dispensary. It often happens that a man suffering, unbeknown himself, from a grave and serious but latent disease, comes to us seeking treatment for some minor but troublesome condition. We are thus made aware of the grave ailment and we proceed immediately to cure it to the exclusion of the minor one, if the treatment of the latter interferes with that of the former. Similarly with the children of the South, who suffer from two diseases, anemia and exploitation. For the latter, by far the graver and more serious of the two, only one remedy is available: abolition of the wages system. With this remedy, that offered by Dr. Stiles for the former and less serious ailment, glaringly interferes. Therefore, logic demands that it be abandoned.

Finally, as a Socialist, I am opposed to Dr. Stiles's views on a more general, on a point of cardinal importance. Dr. Stiles emphasizes, and justice must be rendered to him on this head, that he favors child labor only in the southern states interested in the cotton mill industry. He says that conditions there being special, they demand special treatment. This I deny, as a Socialist. When a cardinal point is involved, it must never be violated, especially when such violation would establish a precedent. For this question is not limited to the South, however much Dr. Stiles would like to make it so, for the good of his own cause. It is only part of the general question of child labor, and as such is subject to the same social laws and rules. If we made an exception in this case, a door would be opened for the entrance of more and more. Every capitalist and employer in the country would soon find some similar reason, hygienic or otherwise, to declare his own peculiar line of exploitation an "important uplifting influence." Child labor is one of the props of capitalism, to the use of which it is driven more and more by competition. Therefore, anti-child labor agitation is a powerful weapon to be wielded by all those who stand opposed to capitalism, and one not to be relinquished by them, even momentarily, under any circumstances.

To terminate, it must be added that Dr. Stiles's purposes are undoubtedly pure, even if he is mistaken in his deductions. He is a man of science, and like the majority of such people, looks at the question from a narrow technical viewpoint. Which once more bears out the truth of the dictum that reformers must be guided by the spirit of class-consciousness. Otherwise they fall a prey to the ambushes of capitalism. The proposed good of their reforms evanesces into smoke, and the exploiters alone reap the fruit of the reformers' labors.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

her rights. Poor foolish Ireland! Only by ridding themselves of Landlordism, Capitalism and Clericalism and adopting Socialism can the Irish ever hope for emancipation.

Fred. W. Saw.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates, the month, second, the day, third, the year.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

IMPOTENCY OF THE AUSTRALIAN "LABOR" PARTY BARED TO ALL.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, N. S. W.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, February 14.—The great strike of the coal miners in Australia has served to show, among other things, the inefficiency and helplessness of the Labor Party here, and proves all that the Socialist Labor Party of Australia has been telling the workmen of the false principles of that party. These facts are coming out through the Government's conviction of several leaders of the strikers.

On the charge of having "held a meeting of more than two persons to continue a strike," against the provision of the new Industrial Disputes Act, Peter Bowling was convicted and sentenced to 12 months. Dan Hutton, also a miner, and Butler and O'Connor of the Coal-Handlers' Union got 8 months, all with hard labor.

After the passing of the amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, under which these men were tried and sentenced, the State Premier went to New Zealand for a holiday. Premier Wade was interviewed in New Zealand, and said:

"Now that these canker sores from the body industrial have been removed, good will ensue, for we will have industrial peace for 20 years. I pity the men, for they have been misled by loud-mouthed demagogues, especially Bowling, who has a fluent tongue and a forehead of brass."

Protests are being made, and the Sydney Labor Council are raising funds to test the constitutionality of the Amendment to the Act in the highest Court in the Empire. As the penal clause calls for 12 months on conviction, and three got sentenced to 8 months, the Labor Council decided to get legal opinion as to whether a judge had power under the Amendment to give a lesser sentence than 12 months. The Labor Council is running around like a chicken without a head.

The "Labor" Mr. Parliament and other aspiring ones swat the Wade Government for abolishing trial by jury. This is absolutely false. The Labor Party have a clause for compulsory arbitration in their platform, and it supported the Government which brought in the original Arbitration Act in 1901. That Act abolished trial by jury in strike cases, and the Wade Government extended the penalty from 2 months to 12 months. The method of trial is still the same. So the Labor Party are to blame, as they voted for the Act when the penalty was 2 months.

Here is a clipping from Sydney "Telegraph" January 31st:

"Mr. Edmund Lonsdale, M.L.A., was announced to deliver a lecture at Kurri on Friday night, under the auspices of the School of Arts, on land values taxation. The hall filled up, and on the president of the institution and the lecturer ascending the platform there was only standing room. When the chairman was about to introduce Mr. Lonsdale someone at the back of the hall said, 'I think, Mr. Chairman, that, considering Mr. Lonsdale is a supporter of the present Government, which has done all it can to crush us, and has sent our leaders to goal to-day, we ought to all walk out and refuse to hear him.' Another voice said, 'All unionists will leave the hall,' and within three minutes there was only the chairman and lecturer left. The crowd left practically without making any noise whatever. The president followed the crowd out, and asked them to return, in the interests of the institute. He was informed that no respect was meant to him, or the institute, but it was the only means the people had of showing their contempt for the Government."

Lonsdale spoke to six who remained, and other six who strolled in. A vote of thanks was given him, and the mover said that the Wade Government had abolished trial by jury. Lonsdale in reply denounced the "Labor" Party and showed that trial by jury was abolished before the advent of the Wade Government and acquiesced in and voted for by "Labor" members in 1901.

The Socialist Labor Party and I. W. W. Clubs also swat the "Labor" Party, and as the election campaign for the Federal Parliament is now on, the S. L. P. is met with the fury of the Laborites.

The 13 members of the Delegate Board of the Northern Miners, who were each fined \$500 or 2 months in jail for calling the strike, were allowed 1 month to pay the fine. Eleven received a further extension, but two of them, Young and Rees, were refused extension and are now in jail. The case of the other officials on the charge of "conspiracy" to call a strike, went on trial, before a jury in Sydney, the Government having secured a change of venue from Newcastle, where the alleged conspiracy took place.

The various miners' leaders — Peter

Bowling (45), president of the Northern District Colliery Employees' Federation; William Brennan (44), secretary of the Northern District Colliery Employees' Federation; Albert Burns (34), miner, and treasurer of the Amalgamated Coal and Shale Workers' Association of Australia; Amram Lewis, treasurer of the Northern District Colliery Employees' Federation; and Andrew Gray, secretary of the Amalgamated Coal and Shale Workers' Association of Australia—were charged as follows:

"That, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, and not regarding the laws and statutes of the State of New South Wales, on September 14, 1909, and on divers other days thereafter, at Newcastle, in the said State, unlawfully and wickedly did amongst themselves conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together to instigate certain coalminers, enginedrivers, wheelers, surface hands, and other persons employed in and about coalmines in the State aforesaid to take part in a strike, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our Lord the King, his crown and dignity."

A second count charged the accused with conspiring to instigate not only the miners, engine-drivers, wheelers, surface hands, and others employed in the Newcastle, Maitland, western, and southern districts, but also the Sydney and Newcastle wharf laborers and coal-lumpers and trimmers to take part in a strike; and a third count alleged that they conspired to counsel and procure certain coalminers, engine-drivers, wheelers, and other, "being servants who had entered into contracts to serve certain times, and had entered into such service without reasonable cause before the term of the contracts had expired, and to neglect to fulfil the said contracts to the evil example of all others," etc.

Each of the accused was sentenced to 18 months after an 8 days' trial, the jury only being out 25 minutes.

McGowan, the "leader" of the members in the State Legislature, was interviewed for his opinion on the verdict and said, "I think that the sentences are quite unnecessarily severe. I think that a mere nominal sentence would have met the justice of the case."

Such is this "leader's" idea of "justice." It will be easily seen from McGowan's statement that he approves of jailing workers for striking. Since the "principle" he believes in, compulsory arbitration, is in the "Labor" Party's platform, 'tis time the workers of N. S. W. had their brains dusted and recognize the character of the political party masquerading in the name of Labor. The opinion has been expressed by many trades-unionists that they will now have to make their trades unions secret societies. This opinion is also held by Labor member Carmichael.

MARX on MALLOCK

or
Facts vs. Fiction

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IN JEWISH

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OUR BOASTED CIVILIZATION

SO LONG AS IT DOUBLES THE POWER OF THE RICH AND THE HELPLESSNESS OF THE POOR, IT IS A CURSE, NOT A BLESSING.

Steam and factories, telegraphs, posts, railways, gas, coal and iron, suddenly discharged from a country as if by a deluge, have their own evils which they bring in their train. To cover whole countries with squalid buildings, to pile up one hundred thousand factory chimneys, vomiting soot, to fill the air with poisonous vapors till every leaf within ten miles is withered, to choke up rivers with putrid refuse, to turn tracts as big and once as lovely as the New Forest into the arid, noisome wastes; cinder-heaps, cess-pools, coal-dust, and rubbish—rubbish, coal-dust, cess-pool, and cinder-heaps, and overhead by day and by night a murky pall of smoke—all this is not an heroic achievement, if this black Country is only to serve as a prison yard for the men, women and children who dwell there.

To bury Middlesex and Surrey under miles of flimsy houses, crowd into them millions and millions of over-worked, under-fed, half-taught, and often squalid men and women; to turn the silver Thames into the biggest sewer recorded in history; to leave us all to drink the sewerage water; to breathe the carbonized air; to be closed up in a labyrinth of dull, sooty, unwholesome streets; to leave hundreds and thousands confined there, with gin, and bad air, and hard work, and low wages, breeding contagious diseases and sinking into despair of soul and feeble condition of body; and then to sing poems and shout, because the ground shakes and the air is shrill with the roar of infinite engines and machines, because the black streets are lit up by garish gas-lamps, and more garish electric lamps, and the post office carries billions of letters, and the railways every day carry one hundred thousand persons in and out of the huge factory we call the greatest metropolis of the civilized world—this is surely not the last word of civilization.

Something like a million of paupers are kept year by year from absolute starvation by doles; at least another million of poor people are on the border-line, fluttering between starvation and health, between pauperism and independence; not one, but two or three or four million people in these islands are struggling with the minimum pittance of human comforts and the maximum of human labor; something like one hundred thousand deaths each year of disease distinctly preventable by care and sufficient food and sanitary precautions; infants dying off like flies from want of good nursing; families herded together like swine, eating drinking, sleeping, dying in the same close and foul den; the starvation, the prostitution, the pollution of our vast cities in masses, waves of misery and vice, chaos and neglect—all this counted, not

here and there in scores, but in areas larger than the entire London of Queen Elizabeth's time, masses of population equal to the entire English people of her age. I will sum it all up in words not my own, but written the other day by one of our best and most active living teachers, who says: "Our present type of society is in many respects one of the most horrible that has ever existed in the world's history—boundless luxury and self-indulgence at the one end of the scale, and at the other a condition of life as cruel as that of a Roman slave, and more degraded than that of a South Sea Islander." Such is another refrain to the cantata of the nineteenth century, and its magnificent achievements in industry, science, and art.

What is the good of carrying millions of people through the bowels of the earth, and at fifty miles an hour, if millions of working-people are forced to live in dreary, block suburbs, miles and miles away from all the freshness of the country, and away miles and miles even from the life and intelligence of cities? What is the good of ships like moving towns that cross the Atlantic in a week, and are as gorgeous within as palaces, if they sweep by millions and millions of the our poor who find nothing but starvation at home? What is the use of electric lamps, and telephones and telegraphs, newspapers by millions, letters by millions, if seamstresses stitching their fingers to the bone can hardly earn fourpence by making a shirt, and many a man and woman is glad of a shilling for twelve hours' work? What do we all gain if in covering our land with factories and steam engines we are covering it also with want and wretchedness? And if we can make a shirt for a penny and a coat for sixpence, and bring bread from every market on the planet, what do we gain if they who make the coat and the shirt lead the lives of galley slaves, and eat their bread in tears and despair, disease and filth?

We are all in the habit of measuring success by products, whilst the point is, how are the products consumed, and by whom, and what sort of lives are passed by the producers? So far as mechanical improvements pour more wealth into the lap of the wealthy, more luxury into the lives of the luxurious, and give a fresh turn to the screw which presses on the lives of the poor; so far as our inventions double and treble the helplessness of the poor, giving to him that hath, and taking away from him that hath not even that which he has—so far these great material appliances of life directly tend to lower civilization, retard it, distort it, and deprave it.—W. B. Harrison, in the Nineteenth Century.

FRENCH WORKMEN'S PENSION.

Senate Passes Bill—To Be Sent Back to Lower Chamber.

Paris, March 23.—The Senate last night, by a vote of 280 to 3, passed the Workmen's Pension bill. This marks the end of a bourgeois legislative struggle extending over four years and of a political agitation in France reaching back to 1882.

The bill, as it finally passed the Senate, embodies the final recommendations of the government and is modified in any respects from the bill as it passed the Chamber of Deputies. The general belief is that the chamber will now accept it in order that the Deputies can go to their constituents in the coming election with the old-age pension scheme an accomplished fact.

The plan involves contributions from three sources for the creation of the pension fund: First, obligatory yearly contributions from the wage earner amounting to 9 francs for men, 6 francs for women, and 4½ francs for minors; second, the contribution of the employer, which equals that of the wage earner; and, third, the contribution of the State.

Even the experts differ as to what the latter will be, but the generally accepted figure is \$26,000,000 for the first year, the amount decreasing until the scheme works normally, when it will be about \$25,000,000.

The beneficiaries are to draw their pensions at the age of 65, or after thirty years of service with certain diminutions for advanced enjoyment. The full pension at the lowest unit of contribution will be only \$2.50 per annum, except for farm laborers, whose contribution and pension are even smaller.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1910.

The fact is, even in the darkest time,
there still was something which despotism
feared or discovered that it must
fear.
—THOROLD ROGERS.

VOL. XX, NO. 1.

With this issue the Weekly People
enters upon the twentieth year of its
existence.

Nineteen years ago to-day the
beacon of the Weekly People was first
kindled on the heights of Marxian
Socialism to be a steadfast guide to
the working class in its march to-
wards exploitation. To-day, after
nineteen years of storm and stress,
the beacon burns undimmed—it burns
even brighter, sweeping an ever wider
horizon. The waves of the surging
deep of endangered interests have beat
against it; the earth of a quaking sys-
tem of exploitation has rocked and
threatened to engulf it; the night-
birds of corruption, routed from their
cries by its piercing beams, have
flapped their wings and uttered their
raucous cries of condemnation against
it. Yet it has shone on uninterrupt-
edly, gathering fuel and inspiration
from the very futility of the attacks
upon it.

Workers of America! Land-bound
mill hands, sea-borne mariners,
pale-eyed miners; stalwart manhood,
struggling womanhood, children born
to see the dawn of a new era—do ye
now each your share. Seize ye each a
ray of the light, carry it with you
where'er you go, enlightening your
brothers. Your Emancipation must
be the labor of your own hands. Cour-
age! Ever before you, until that work
be done, the Beacon will burn undim-
med.

THE PERPETUAL "KICKER."

Evil days are closing in all around our
Republican-Democratic ruling class.

Speaking at Dunkirk, N. Y., on March
18, President Taft congratulated his
hearers because it was the home of the
Brooks Locomotive Works, and he
added: "I suppose you are glad the
works are busy day and night."

"No, sire!" came from a workman
in the crowd.

This was "answering back" with a ven-
geance; and the President's rejoinder:
"Some people kick all the time" only
underscored the fling at the class which
he represents.

Work is healthy for body and mind.
It invigorates both. Work uplifts.
It has been left for bourgeois society so
to warp conditions that work has become
a curse—a curse when got, a curse when
not got.

In bourgeois society "work" means
overwork with insufficient pay and under
the conditions of the galley-slave. In
bourgeois society work is in the nature
of a punishment. It would seem that
"no work" would be a blessing. So it is
—but only for a class, the class that
can live on the work of others. Thus,
under bourgeois conditions, it happens
that, to the class that can not live on
the work of others, "work" presents itself
as a Hobson's choice of rotten apples—
either the affliction of outright starva-
tion by having no work, or the affliction
of starvation by having work; while, to
the class that lives on the work of oth-
ers, "work" presents itself as the oppor-
tunity for plentiful plunder, and "no
work" as a period when the gathered
plunder must be consumed without in-
creasing the plunder at such periods.

Owing to the warpage brought about
by bourgeois conditions, "work," despite
all its evils, became popular. The mas-
ses, preferring to live starv'lingly, than to
starve outright defied "work." The mys-
tification suited bourgeois purposes. The
immediate consequence was the piling on
of work, day and night. But the mys-
tification reached the end of its tether—as
President Taft found out.

Man works in order to live. When the

Brooks Locomotive Works started work-
ing "day and night" they evidently
brought home to some of the workers
that, according to the present situation,
they are expected to live in order to
work. No wonder when President Taft
was dealing out his taffy in Dunkirk
one of the men from the Locomotive works
answered emphatically back—"No,
sire!" No wonder either that the taffy
alinger was surprised at "people who kick
all the time."

The proletariat need expect nothing
but insult from their exploiters at any
demurrer against the exploiters' way of
looking at things. The only thing to do
in order to squelch the contempt is to
KICK—that is, to KICK to a purpose, by
uniting upon the political as well as the
industrial field, and then KICKING the
capitalist system of taffy overboard.

YOUNG FIGURES AND OLD FICTION.

Almost a whole page of the San Fran-
cisco "Chronicle" of March 6 is taken up
with an effort on the part of John P.
Young to "demonstrate with figures and
facts" that Marx was off his base when
he claimed that the trend of capitalism
is to centralize production, and thereby
smoke out ever larger masses of the peo-
ple, bigger capitalists absorbing the
smaller. According to the gentleman, the
trend of things is in exactly the opposite
direction: "the chances of becoming a
capitalist are increasing." In proof of
the claim figures are copiously used.

Young are the figures of Mr. Young;
they are up-to-date; but old is the fiction
the figures are expected to put a back-
bone of youth into.

Mr. Young gives the figures for the
original owners of sixty-seven concerns
in Great Britain as hardly "exceeding a
couple of hundred"; similarly in the
United States originally, both in indus-
try and agriculture. Now, however, those
British industries number 17,661 partners,
and in the United States the stock-
holders of railways, for instance, have
risen to 500,000; of the steel corporation
they have climbed up to 110,000; while
the number of industrial establishments
rose, from 355,415 in 1890, to 512,245 in
1900; and the number of farms increas-
ed, from 1,449,073 in 1850, to 5,737,372 in
1900. From these decidedly young fig-
ures Mr. Young concludes that the in-
creased number of stockholders obviously
indicates an increased number of persons
who "own and operate for their benefit"
the concerns in which the stock is held;
that the "opportunities to engage in
business on individual account" are like-
wise obviously on the increase; finally
that, obviously, not "monopoly" is the
trend of capitalism, but obviously a
spreading of individual economic inde-
pendence.

The trouble with Mr. Young's figures is
that, correct though they may be as far
as they go, they are incorrect when stat-
ed all alone. In other words, they state
only a fractional truth; and fractional
truths are the tallest of falsehoods.

As to the number of establishments,
they have increased—on paper. It may
not have been an oversight on the part
of Mr. Young to omit mention of the
Standard Oil. The revelations that have
been recently made concerning the multi-
plicity of names which the identical
Standard Oil assumes in different locali-
ties give, upon a large scale, an idea of
what happens, on a smaller scale, in all
other lines of industry, mining, railroad-
ing, manufacturing, meat packing, etc.,
agriculture included. The investigations
that have recently been conducted of the
Standard Oil have uncovered the fact
that oil plants, which were considered and
held themselves out as independent and
individual concerns, were but limbs of the
identical Trust. In Texas the plant had
one name, in Missouri another, in Ohio
and New Jersey still other names and
so forth; but all these names were
aliases for the one name—Standard Oil.

While in some instances there may be an
actual increase of independent concerns,
these instances, besides being purely
transitory, are so few that they mark
an actual decrease, when compared with
the increased population. In most in-
stances what has actually increased is
the names of concerns—a fact that is
met at every turn, is uncovered at every
investigation, and is so well known as
not to be open to discussion. The mask
of an alias is not assumed when there is
no ugly and robust fact to conceal.

As to the number of stockholders, their
increase also is a deception. When the
Illinois Central had its recent rumpus,
a handful of men were found holding the
controlling number of shares. The New
York Central boasts of its popular char-
acter and "non-monopoly nature" by
claiming 10,000 stockholders, when in
fact probably not more than 50 individ-
uals own an overwhelming majority of
the shares. Similarly with the Steel and
all other corporations whose magnitude
is such as to draw suspicion upon them-
selves. All of these resort to the double
manoeuvre of spreading stocks to conceal
the fact of actual monopoly in the hands
of a few, and of seeking to deceive the
small holders with the belief that they
are partners, when in fact these small
holders have less than nothing to say.

The aliases to which corporations re-
sort may deceive all the people some
times, and may deceive some people all
the time, but can not deceive all the
people all the time. The cold steel of the
fact of steady concentration is bound to
enter the soul of the densest. And then?
Likewise with the deception concern-
ing the "large number of holders." The
"illusion of property" may long cling to
its victim; but the same inexorable eco-
nomic law that decrees concentration
also dispels the illusion. When that
which was held to be "property," that is,
to have the power to protect the life
of the holder, is discovered to have no
purpose other than to dull his senses in
order that his pockets may be all the
more easily picked, then the illusion
turns into a force that makes for rev-
olution.

And this is just what is happening.
How otherwise account for newspaper
page-long and labored efforts to prove
what Mr. Young holds and repeatedly
asserts to be "obvious"? The only thing
obvious in the case is that, however
young the figures, they can not galvanize
into youth the old fiction that capitalism
increases opportunities for the masses.

THE BUSINESS METHODS COMMISSION.

There is in Congress a bill creating a
government business methods commis-
sion. The bill was introduced in the
Senate. The son-in-law of the Standard
Oil Trust, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Is-
land, is the special sponsor of the idea.
Speaking on the bill on last February 21,
Senator Aldrich said:

"If I could be permitted to do it, I
would undertake to run this government
for \$300,000,000 a year less than it is
now run for."

These words, coming from such a
source, have a value altogether apart
from the objects of the bill itself. The
words should dispel the illusion in the
mind of "nationalizers" that national-
ization would bring relief to those in
need of relief.

There is only one class of public offi-
cials whose "wages" are right royal—
those are the officials who could be dis-
pensed with to advantage; all other offi-
cials, without whom the wheels in the ma-
chinery of the government can not run,
are paid scurvily; in the measure of the
necessity of their work the pay rises
in scurviness. The capitalist political
state is a miniature picture of a capital-
ist private establishment. In the capital-
ist factory the work is done from top
to bottom by wage earners. They are
the colonels, captains, corporals and pri-
vates. Above them all is the capitalist
field marshal—a pure superfluity, but
the actual beneficiary of the labor per-
formed. Similarly in the capitalist po-
litical government. The barons draw
the large pay; the wage earners are
plucked.

The government business methods
commission, favored by Senator Aldrich,
is calculated to sweep from the govern-
ment some of the sentimentality that
still clings to it. The one-time fact of
the government being of, by and for the
people wore off as fast as the bourgeois
ripened, and bourgeois society secreted
the proletarian sediment. To-day the
government is unmistakably of, by and
for the bourgeois class. Why, think the
Aldriches, give better wages to the wage
slaves in the government than in the
private capitalist's employ? Why keep a
larger number of these on the pay roll
than a private establishment would
keep? Why not make the government's
wage slave employees tend, so to speak,
a dozen looms as happens in the New
England textile mills? No reason for
not doing so. If administered on busi-
ness methods—and why not? did not the
country grow powerful and glorious by
these methods?—at least \$300,000,000
could be saved a year. It goes without
saying that the "saving" is to come out
of the wage slave employees' earnings;
not a cent is to come out of the figure
heads' right royal salaries. On the con-
trary. Their "wages" will probably be
raised. In New York State the propo-
sition already is to raise the Governor's
"wages" to \$20,000. And properly so. In
a capitalist private mill "savings" are
never made out of profits. Why should
"savings" be made out of the plums that
the governmental figureheads feast on?

As the capitalist treats the wage
slaves in his private plant so is he to
treat them in the government which
represents all these plants. As he treats
the government wage slaves in the de-
partments now embraced by the govern-
ment; so would they be treated in any
and all additional departments that may
be "nationalized." The political govern-
ment never can be the government of the
Socialist or Industrial Republic.

HEARKENING BACK, OR FORWARD?

At the very same time that, here in
New York, the announcement is made
that the Socialist party National Ex-
ecutive Committee Morris Hillquit
has started and incorporated the "Ameri-
can Wholesale Co-operative," and is so-
liciting purchasers for his stock, two cir-
culars, obviously issuing from the "Pro-

testors" of the St. Louis Socialist party
who were fired for protesting against
last April's corrupt political deal with
capitalist parties by their own organiza-
tion, are being circulated and spread
in St. Louis. Copies of these circulars
have reached this office. One is as
follows:

SOCIALISTS ATTENTION!
Comrades! Notice is hereby served
that the office of State Secretary of
the Socialist party of Missouri is
now operated to the exclusive "per-
sonal interests" of Brandt-Hoehn-
Hildebrandt-Pauls & Co.

For this reason the scope and effi-
ciency of the office has been enlarged
by creating a new "department"
devoted exclusively to
SECRET DEALS AND FUSIONS
with the Republican party of St.
Louis.

Our first venture along this line
was very gratifying to the PER-
SONAL INTERESTS of the "office"
when "Comrade" Dr. Simon was
INDUCED to run for School Board
on both the Socialist and Republican
tickets during the recent municipal
election held in the City of St.
Louis, on the 6th of April, 1909.

Concluding we trust you will con-
tinue to "sleep in peace," as we have
no desire whatever of insulting your
intelligence.

Send in your contributions—we
need the mon!

Fraternally yours,
HEADQUARTERS.

212 S. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

The other announcements:

UNION MEN ATTENTION!

For Sale: One "Riot Gun" of the
latest pattern and guaranteed to
kill! Used by "General" Hoehn,
present Editor of "St. Louis Labor"
and "Arbeiter-Zeitung" with Stun-
ning Effect on the Organized Labor
Movement of St. Louis, during the
period that the said "General" was
serving in the capacity of DEPUTY
SHERIFF on the Posse Comitatus
in the big Street Car Strike of 1900.

The genuineness of this gun can
be proven by the "notches" cut with
the "Generals" own hand!

For further particulars telephone
"GEN." HOEHN,

212 South 4th Street.

St. Louis, Mo.

Of course, these two circulars are
"sarcasms." But the unquestionable
facts from which the sarcasms proceed
give them "hands and feet," and nails
too.

Now, then, the question comes—did
"General" Hillquit, in starting the "new
department" of a Wholesale Department
Store attachment to the N. E. C. of his
party, harken back to "General"
Hoehn's venture; or did the St. Louis
S. P. "Protestors," in issuing these ex-
cellent circulars, smell the "General"
Hoehn rat in the "General" Hillquit
venture, and harkened forward to the day,
certain to come, when, disillusioned
about Hillquit as now they are about
Hoehn, they will shoot their unerring
arrows at an equally plain New York
target?

THE ANTI-IMMIGRATION HOWL.

The Anti-Immigration howl, which
raises its head periodically upon every
possible pretext, is now raising its head
upon the pretext of Dr. Charles W.
Eliot's recent declarations for liberal
laws to govern the entrance of foreign-
born workmen.

The howl is a false one.

To take up only some of its most
glaring falsehoods,

(1) There is not already too much
labor in the country. True, there is
a frightfully overstocked labor-market.
But the labor-market is not an institu-
tion for getting work done, but for
squeezing profit out of getting work
done. The more overstocked the labor-
market, the more profit can the labor-
purchaser, the employer, whack out.
Hence the employer intentionally and
with malice aforethought keeps the
labor-market overstocked on purpose.
To say that labor which is superfluous
under these conditions is really super-
fluous, is like a peddler saying he can't
get more apples into his measure, when
he has a false bottom in it. Knock out
the false bottom, more apples will go in.
Knock out the labor-market system of
doing things, and every foot-pound of
labor-power in the country could be
turned to beneficial use, with ample
room for more.

(2) Immigration does not lower
wages. That is steadily and religiously
being done by the capitalist class. Of
all commodities, labor-power is the only
one of which the seller can not regulate
the supply. The planter of cotton, the
manufacturer of cloth can plow up his

sprouting plants, or stop his looms. He
can lower his supply to fit the demand,
and so ensure himself a good price. The
workingman can not. His commodity is
part of himself. If he plow up the
sprouting fibers of his muscle, or stop
the looms of his stomach, he dies. Not
only that. While he himself is power-
less to reduce the supply of himself, the
capitalist, his purchaser, is ever potent
to enlarge that supply. Improved ma-
chinery, "economies of operation," in-
tensified labor for some while others are
turned off, the elimination of skill, all
play their part in increasing over and
above the needs of the market, the sup-
ply of labor. Immigration is but one
of the factors tending this way and
hence to lower wages. To say, then,
that the stoppage of immigration would
raise wages, or even stop their fall,
is like the remark of the Orangewoman
when her lord and master was carried
home on a shutter, that he had two fatal
wounds and one that wasn't fatal, and
if he got over the one that wasn't fatal
he "might stand a chance with the oth-
ers." Moreover, what a slight factor
immigration really is in the lowering of
wages was in the last year indicated at
McKees Rocks, Bethlehem, New Bruns-
wick, N. J., Ludlow, the shirtwaist
shops of New York and the fruit groves
of California, in each of which places
it was the "foreign" worker—Hun-
garian, Slavish, Polish, Jewish or Japanese
—who led with honor in the fight for
higher wages; while the native-born
American, in some cases even proudly
wrapping himself in the American flag,
broke ranks and trudged back to work
at the bosses' old terms.

(3) The Anti-Immigration howl both
assists the employer to exploit his men
more keenly day by day by pitting race
against race, and it buttresses him up in
the saddle by keeping them divided
against themselves. The "Divide and
rule" of Rome becomes supplemented by
"Divide and fleece." The real enemy of
the workers is screened from their view
by the Race-Antagonism wool he pulls
over their eyes.

(4) Consequent upon the foregoing, all
Anti-Immigration effort is for the work-
ing class misdirected energy. A man
may dose and oil a rheumatic leg, and
be tender on it, so long as he thinks he
is doomed to it eternally. But he would
be a fool to continue so doing once he
learns how to cure his rheumatism for
good and all. The supposed good which
exclusion of immigrants could do the
workers would be a dose of rattle-snake
oil upon the rheumatic limb of capital-
ism only; and, as has been shown, a
very illusory and ineffectual dose at
that. What the age calls upon the
working class to do is abolish capitalism
altogether. For that the army of labor
must be divided by no prejudicial lines
of race or color whatsoever—lines which
the Anti-Immigration howl tends to
create.

Trolley Workers Making for Slaughter.

Holyoke, Mass., March 22.—In line
with the increased interest in the trol-
ley men's organization in several eastern
and central cities, arising perhaps out of
the strike being fought in Philadelphia,
the trolley men here are steadily forming
a union. The manner in which they are
joining and the kind of talk being band-
ed out to them by their leaders, makes
one think of sheep being led to slaugh-
ter. Last Friday night W. B. Fitzgerald,
Executive Board member of the Inter-
national Union, and President O'Brien
and Secretary of the Springfield Division
were here to help organize the Holyoke
union. Speeches were made, but instead
of the men being taught some sound facts
upon the nature of their foe and the na-
ture of the fight which they must wage,
they were regaled with such dull and
ennervating potions as, "There must be
peace and harmony between capitalist and
labor for the BETTER EFFICIENCY
OF THE SERVICE."

This causes one to remark again, the
genuine capitalist bulwark which the
American Federation of Labor is. When
Labor is unorganized, there is no danger
to capitalism, the capitalists feel safe.
When Labor is pushed so far and makes
up its mind to rebel and demand some-
thing, it is corralled by the A. F. of L.,
which sees to it that Labor doesn't break
loose and carry things its own way; and
the capitalists are safe again.

202 FOOD LAW VIOLATORS.

Washington, March 22.—There have
been 202 judgments in favor of the De-
partment of Agriculture in the enforce-
ment of the pure food law, according to
a statement made at the department to-
day. The pure food act has been in
force a little less than three years. Of
the total suits brought so far the de-
partment has lost only three.

The prosecutions have covered every-
thing, from cattle to patent medicine.
One class of cases that was very numer-
ous, but that seems from the records to
be decreasing is the underweight pack-
ages. These have included flour, canned
goods, preserves and all sorts of package
goods.

RELIGION-SCIENCE

Representing Hostile Material Inter-
ests, Are Bound to Clash.

When Science is thus commanded to
surrender her intellectual convictions,
may she not ask the ecclesiastic to
remember the past? The contest re-
specting the figure of the earth, and
the location of heaven and hell ended
adversely to him. He affirmed that
the earth is an extended plane, and
that the sky is a firmament, the floor
of heaven, through which again and
again persons have been seen to
ascend. The globular form demon-
strated beyond any possibility of con-
tradiction by astronomic facts, and by
the voyage of Magellan's ship, he then
maintained that it is the central body
of the universe, all others being in
subordination to it, and it the great
object of God's regard. Forced from
this position, he next affirmed that it
is motionless, the sun and the stars
actually revolving, as they apparent-
ly do, around it. The invention of the
telescope proved that here again he
was in error. Then he maintained
that all the motions of the solar sys-
tem are regulated by providential in-
tervention; the "Principia" of Newton
demonstrated that they are due to ir-
resistible law. He then affirmed that
the earth and all the celestial bodies
were created about six thousand years
ago, and that in six days the order of
Nature was settled, and plants and
animals in their varied tribes intro-
duced. Constrained by the accumu-
lating mass of adverse evidence, he
enlarged his days into periods of in-
definite length—only, however, to find
that even this device was inadequate.
The six ages, with their six special
creations, could no longer be main-
tained, when it was discovered that
species slowly emerged in one age,
reached a culmination in a second, and
gradually died out in a third: this
overlapping from age to age would not
only have demanded creations, but re-
creations also. He affirmed that there
had been a deluge, which covered the
whole earth above the tops of the
highest mountains, and that the waters
of this flood were removed by a wind.
Correct ideas respecting the dimen-
sions of the atmosphere, and of the
sea, and of the operation of evapora-
tion proved how untenable these state-
ments are. Of the progenitors of the
human race, he declared that they had
come from their maker's hand perfect,
both in body and mind, and had sub-
sequently experienced a fall. He is
now considering how best to dispose
of the evidence continually accumu-
lating respecting the savage condition
of prehistoric man.

Is it at all surprising that the num-
ber of those who hold the opinions
of the Church in light esteem should
so rapidly increase? How can that be
received as a trustworthy guide in the
invisible, which falls into so many er-
rors in the visible? How can that give
confidence in the moral, the spiritual,
which has so signally failed in the
physical. It is not possible to dispose
of these conflicting facts as "empty
shadows," "vain devices," "actions
coming from knowledge, falsely so-
called," "errors wearing the deceitful
appearance of truth," as the Church
stigmatizes them. On the contrary,
they are stern witnesses, bearing
emphatic and unimpeachable testi-
mony against the ecclesiastical claim
to infallibility, and fastening a con-
viction of ignorance and blindness
upon her.

As to the issue of the coming con-
flict, can any one doubt? Whatever
is resting on fiction and fraud will
be overthrown. Institutions that or-
ganize impostures and spread delu-
sions must show what right they have
to exist. Faith must render an ac-
count of herself to Reason. Mysteries
must give place to facts. Religion
must relinquish that imperious, that
domineering position which she has
so long maintained against Science.
There must be absolute freedom for
thought. The ecclesiastic must learn
to keep himself within the domain he
has chosen, and cease to tyrannize
over the philosopher, who conscious
of his own strength and the purity of
his motives, will bear such inter-
ference no longer. What was written by
Esdras near the willow-fringed rivers
of Babylon, more than twenty-three
centuries ago, still holds good: "As for
Truth, it endureth and is always
strong; it liveth and conquereth for-
evermore."—John Wm. Draper, in
"Conflict between Religion and
Science"; New York Labor News
Company can supply.

Until the workers know Socialism
they are the hopeless victims of Cap-
italism. Spread the light!



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—I wonder
why it is the Socialists must season
so benign a principle as theirs with the
sauce of class hatred.

UNCLE SAM—Do they?

B. J.—Why, certainly they do. Don't
you know that they preach class hatred?

U. S.—No, I don't; and what's more,
I know they don't.

B. J.—Will you deny that the Social-
ists are always saying that they aim at
the conquest of power by the working
class?

U. S.—No; I won't deny that; on the
contrary, I admit it and approve of it.

B. J.—Very well; and what, pray, do
you call that if not seasoning a good
principle with hatred, class hatred. How
can one class win without another los-
ing?

U. S.—It simply can't be done; right
you are in that.

B. J.—Now, how can you deny that
that sort of thing is a seasoning of
hatred? Classes are bad things; where
they exist rows, conflicts, hatred must
be. What would be the use of wiping
out one class to set up another?

U. S.—Now you begin to talk sense.

B. J.—There, then you agree, don't
you, that this setting up one class and
setting down of another keeps up class
rows and hatred?

U. S.—I fully agree that to set up
one class and set down another, and
keeping up class distinctions don't set
us further on the road toward a humane
existence.

B. J.—Well, I'm glad to hear you say
so. That's what I meant.

U. S.—And, if that means anything,
it means that you suppose the victory
of the working class would be similar
to the victories of all other classes;
a change of oppressors.

B. J.—That's it.

U. S.—And that is wrong.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—If you drop a lighted parlor
match into a box of gunpowder, it will
explode, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And if you drop a lighted com-
mon sulphur match into that box—

B. J.—It will explode likewise.

U. S.—Does it follow from that that
whatever you drop into that box, an
explosion will follow?

B. J. ponders.

U. S.—If you drop a tumblerful of
water into it—

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

PLEDGES AND SENDS SUBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed 3 subs. You may put me down as one who will try to get 10 between now and July, although I will be hampered by the suspension of work at the mines April 1st. This is a mining town. John M. Francis.

Du Quoin, Ill., March 19.

MUST HAVE THE DAILY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose P. O. order for two dollars. Please send me the Daily People for three months. I had intended to get along with the Weekly during the busy season, but as the paper is the only one that gives the news of the Labor Movement, as manifested by strikes and mismanagements by "labor leaders," lock-outs, brutal force and violation of all union rights and constitutional law by the master class, and coming more fast and furious, I must have the Daily in order to keep up with the news.

Please give the other \$1 to Philadelphia Literature Fund; this is a very wise move and should be encouraged by all means possible.

C. W. Brandborg.
Henning, Minn., March 20.

WELL FOR SEATTLE!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A letter received by me from a comrade in Seattle, Wash., dated the fourteenth of this month, contains the following passage:

"The local election here in Seattle is over and the Republican candidate for Mayor won. The S. L. P. more than doubled its vote since last election, and the S. P. lost more than half, which is giving us good hopes."

It is quite possible that the Seattle organization has not yet notified the People of this event, so I hasten to let the comrades know the good news.

A. Furstenberg.
New York, March 22.

S. L. P. BEARS DOWN OPPONENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—National Organizer August Gillhaus arrived in Los Angeles on Thursday, March 11th, and on Saturday night we held the first street meeting the S. L. P. has held for years. Comrade Gillhaus made an excellent address and about 30 pamphlets were sold.

As street meetings are restricted to certain corners here we held the meeting at Second and Los Angeles streets, just after the S. P. got through with theirs. Shortly after getting started the St. John I. L. came along. To show they believed not in free speech, because that implies conduct so that speech can be heard, but in riotous pandemonium, they started a meeting next to ours and commenced singing a jargon which sounded like boarding-house hash set to the music of a Chinese funeral march. After several of their orators, in turn, wore out, without being able to detract from the S. L. P. meeting, they gave up speaking and came over to the S. L. P. meeting. This may do them some good as several bought some S. L. P. literature. Many of their former adherents expressed disgust at their riotous tactics, and refused to participate in their meeting. Many questions were asked and satisfactorily answered.

Considering that we invaded the "direct actionists'" stronghold and had not held a meeting for years at this corner, it was a decided success.

Comrade Chas. Pierson of Chicago arrived here last night on his way to the State of Washington. He will be with us two weeks. The State Committee immediately employed him and between him and Gillhaus we expect to awaken the dead and enliven the inactive Socialists of Los Angeles.

H. J. S.
Los Angeles, Calif., March 16.

REDEEMED FROM THE S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am leaving the Socialist party to become a member of the Socialist Labor Party. My reasons for such action are: I am not well known in S. P. circles, neither have I been a militant in the Cause, but have persistently and quietly spread the principles of Socialism, as becomes every true Socialist, because I believe it to be a binding duty imposed on every member to be a propagandist.

I have been a dues-paying Socialist party member for about two years and within the past year have learned much that makes me believe the party will

never establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, no matter what the development of capitalism may be. I realize that labor must be organized on the industrial and political fields, and that mere votes for a party that does not seem to stand for anything in particular and is composed of all kinds of discordant elements, can never achieve the purpose of Socialism. The party's support of labor unions as organized to-day is ridiculous, when it is apparent to every one that these union men are dupes whose votes are sold, first to one capitalist party and then to another, according to the desires of the so-called "labor leaders." The support of the A. F. of L. by the S. P. only encourages the continuance of pure and simple unionism and makes the S. P. the laughing stock of the capitalists who certainly do not take the party seriously according to the words of a man prominent in the party itself. The private ownership of the party's press is one of its worst features. There are many good but misguided Socialists almost on the verge of starvation and poverty who contribute regularly to the support of the press which is conducted apparently to give some unnecessary persons good jobs.

The party is accomplishing almost nothing for Socialism, and the local meetings reflect the chaos into which the party is drifting. Most of the time at a local meeting is spent in reading minutes, passing resolutions, voting on numberless amendments (which in themselves are incomprehensible, except perhaps to the "intellectuals"), and quarreling over petty trifles or discussing the establishment of a co-operative enterprise, when they can not even conduct successfully their privately-owned press. I think the Socialist Movement can be helped only by the support of the S. L. P. which is uncompromising in its stand for the true principles of Socialism.

Fred M. Smith.
New York, March 18.

PHILA. "TAGEBLATT" AND S. P. ITES GENERALLY AT THEIR USUAL TRICKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A number of horrid incidents are coming to the surface since the occurrence of the general strike here. Not the least significant of these is that of the "Philadelphia Tageblatt," an S. P. paper accepting and publishing an advertisement from the Rapid Transit Company. The adv. was called "Rapid Transit Talk" and it was an article which directly slapped in the face those people who sympathize with the striking carmen. The editor of the Tageblatt excuses the inserting of this article on the ground that his paper "has a contract" with the Rapid Transit Company. Such are the S. P.—traitors to the working class. It is the same with the United German Trades, here, an organization proclaiming itself Socialist, and supporting the S. P. It is composed, among others, of brewery workers, leatherworkers, printers, barbers, and wagonworkers, none of whom responded to the call for the general strike.

Dobs was here yesterday and addressed a meeting of strikers in the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets. He spoke for about one hour and worked himself into hysterics, ending up by dropping on his knees and praying that the men should not be defeated. His act seemed to take well with the men.

Observer.
Phila., Pa., March 20.

NAILING 'I-M-A-BUMMERY' SPOKANE CLAIMS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The March number of the International Socialist Review has an article by Mrs. Flynn-Jones in which she describes what her organization, the "I-am-a-Bummery" has accomplished in Spokane by fighting the Employment agencies. She says: "There were about thirty-one in the city of Spokane but the licenses of all but twelve of these were revoked."

This statement and what it implies are without foundation in truth.

At the present time there are twenty-eight employment agencies in full blast in Spokane. Of these twenty-three are right on the slave market, and five uptown. One or two closed down because they could not pay their licenses and make the business pay. The "I-am-a-Bummery" cannot point out one single employment agency which has been closed by the authorities as a result of the agitation carried on by the so-called I. W. W. As this fight against the employment agents has been a complete failure the grafters in the so-called I. W. W. will have to find some other scheme to get the

dupes to part with their hard earned cash.

When this fight started, it seemed to be a question whether the city could legally make the employment agents pay licenses, but when the mob started to break the windows in January, 1909, in accord with the teachings laid down by the so-called I. W. W., the employment agents who had refused before this, then paid their licenses in order to get police protection. These were the larger concerns; the smaller ones went by the board.

Robert Clausen.
Spokane, Wash., March 15.

WITH THE S. L. P. IN 'FRISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My trip through the South was quite interesting and pleasing to me; it was so much out of the ordinary. I landed all right here in 'Frisco, but had a hard time to locate Section headquarters. Finally I got on the trail by way of the police station. The captain there smiled. He directed me to Post and Filmore streets where (as he said) every Saturday a Socialist racket was held. Arriving at the place mentioned, I found a gathering but noticed at once by the kind of talk the speaker made that it was the Socialist party. One of those present was kind enough to direct me to our boys and I found them at a smoker. Their headquarters are quite spacious, with reading room, pool room and a hall, with a stage, the whole admitting about 200 persons.

W. Hammerlindl.
San Francisco, Cal., March 13.

S. L. P. AGITATION IN PHOENIX, ARIZ.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In selling literature at our agitation meetings here we pursue the following method: We make up packages of five pamphlets and sell them for twenty-five cents the package. We believe that this is the best way, as it gives the purchaser sufficient literature to assure his being well grounded in our party and movement.

We make up these packages from the following: De Leon pamphlets on Unionism, "Socialism," by McClure, and "Capital" by Lazell; Kautsky's pamphlets and "Socialism, from Utopia to Science," by Engels. We believe that a person that is interested will buy the five pamphlets as soon as he will buy one, and it is better for him and more pamphlets are sold.

When Charles Pierson was here recently we held six meetings and sold one hundred and twenty books, an average of twenty books a meeting. We also sold forty-five papers, receiving \$2.25 for them. Our total sales were \$8.25. An application for membership was received.

J. A. Leach.
Phoenix, Ariz., March 14.

RESOLUTION ON ST. LOUIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At our business meeting, this evening, it was ordered that the following resolution be brought to your attention:

"Resolved, That the Brotherhood Welfare Association, at their business meeting, March 8, 1910, held at the Brotherhood House, 1417 Locust street, St. Louis, hereby calls attention to the action of the members of the Typographical Unions, employed by the Daily Press of St. Louis, in setting up and printing the advertisements calling for strike-breakers in the labor struggle now being waged in the city of Philadelphia."

In sending you this resolution, I am requested to call your attention to the fact that many of the unemployed down and out men throughout the entire country, have in times past been members of labor unions; that they are in their present unfortunate condition because of their prominence in union affairs and their unswerving loyalty in cases of lock-outs and strikes; and that they are often unjustly looked upon by their more fortunate comrades as reactionaries, when, as a matter of fact, they are martyrs to the cause of Labor.

Brotherhood Welfare Association,
per R. W. Irwin, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., March 8.

I'M-A-BUMMERY ON UNIONS SQUARE

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Pursuant to a call for volunteers to sell literature at a Protest Meeting held at Union Square Saturday, March 19, the undersigned and four other S. L. P. men reported for duty. The meeting was called "by the I. W. W.," and consisted of all the freak organizations in the city—Minute Men, Irish Socialist Federation, Unity League, etc. From this agglomeration of contradictory organizations, the remarks of the various speakers were as confused and contradictory.

The S. L. P. began to distribute their literature consisting of leaflets and Peo-

ples for free distribution, and pamphlets for sale. Immediately an S. P. and associator with the so-called I. W. W., a man named Quinlan, came over and told us to stop distributing our literature. We refused. He repeated his attempt, and even tried rowdiness; he had a number of friends with him. Seeing their efforts fail, they began to tell the crowd that we were selling "scab literature," that "our leaflets and pamphlets didn't bear the union label." Think of it!—"revolutionary industrial unionists" (!) calling literature not bearing the A. F. of L. label scab literature! Shades of Industrial Unionism! What a caricature! Seeing these efforts also fail, the malodorous Quinlan foreman got up on the platform and told the audience to buy no literature from any one but a young girl, the sister of Mrs. Flynn-Jones, because there were "disrupters in the crowd with scab literature, that did not have the union label."

The listening workers, however, paid no attention to these self-appointed censors: they eagerly received S. L. P. literature. We distributed 200 copies of The People, 2,000 leaflets and sold 125 S. L. P. pamphlets.

L. C. Fraina.
New York, March 20.

LOUISVILLE, S. L. P. AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday afternoon, March 13, at Germania Hall, Section Louisville, S. L. P., held a successful educational meeting. We had invited Clarence R. Dinwiddie, a local lawyer, to address our meeting on "The Lessons of the Philadelphia Street Car Strike," and Clarence had accepted our invitation; and the Louisville "Herald," the "Courier-Journal," the "Evening Post" and the "Times" had all given us notice of our meeting. The hall was comfortably filled. The lawyer came, he saw, and he—decided to for some reason to retire without favoring us with a speech.

But the meeting was held just the same, and it was a success. Several S. P. members were present, and one of them, Tudor, accepted an invitation to speak.

Tudor acknowledged the S. L. P. position to be correct, that economic power is the basis of political power; that the capitalist class controls the machinery of government because it controls the machinery of production; that, therefore, the control of the public, political powers by the capitalist class arises from, is due to that class ownership and control of the economic or industrial powers of the nation; that industrial power precedes political power; that for the Socialist movement to secure political control, it must first build and develop its industrial organization, or industrial union.

All this was acknowledged by Comrade Tudor of the local S. P. Hence he did not deny Arnold's contention that to strive to capture first the political powers without organizing and building the industrial union would be like beginning the erection of an edifice at the top instead of at the bottom.

Arnold laid bare the impotence and criminal folly of the A. F. of L. craft form of organization of labor; and the dull, stupid incapacity of some and the downright treason of others of the craft union leaders, citing numerous examples to illustrate and clinch his arguments.

There were many questions and answers. Some literature was sold, and we think much good was accomplished.

We are sorry, though, to report that many of our members missed this excellent meeting. I recall the names of fourteen members who were absent. And just here I want to urge upon every member the stern necessity of every one aiding to the extent of his ability, in the Section's work of propaganda. The cause ought to be as dear to us as life itself. We should never waver in the ranks, and the phrase "I can't," should form no part of a Socialist's vocabulary.

We have arranged for another propaganda meeting at our headquarters, Germania Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 27, at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. C. O. Hutchison will lecture on "How the Church May Realize the Ideal of Christianity." The Rev. Mr. Hutchison has been an attendant at our meetings, and he explained to me that he is strongly in sympathy with the Socialist Movement.

Now, comrades of the S. L. P., let us make this meeting the best one ever. Let us do our duty. Let us see what the Christian ideal is from the preacher's point of view. And I'll undertake to show that if the Sermon and the Mount represents the Christian ideal, or if the Golden Rule represents it, that this ideal is simply unattainable under capitalist rule.

One of the One Thousand.
Louisville, Ky., March 18.

TROUNCES "A GENTLEMAN."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find a clipping from the Let-

ter-Box section of the "Los Angeles Herald," of February 28, and an answer which I sent in reply, but which has not appeared to date.

H. Waller.
Los Angeles, Cal., March 6.

(Enclosure.)

I.

Pasadena, February 26.—(Editor Herald): It seems to me there is a great deal of truth in E. L. Hutchison's diagnosis of the cause of high cost of living. Has not James Hill said, "The high cost of living is the cost of living high?" The American men of the working class want too much of the luxuries of life. The average butcher wants the best cut of meat for himself and his family. That is as preposterous as that those who work in silk factories should want to wear silks, or those who work in Pullman carshops should want to travel first class. Those who build automobiles usually ride on the trolley cars—and that is right. My chauffeur tells me working people of France or Germany would not dream of doing things the workers of America do. I have always noticed the peasants of Europe are more contented than their class in America. The people need education along this line.

A Gentleman.

II.

(Reply.)

To "Gentleman," in Los Angeles Herald:—

You are certainly a most beautiful specimen of that class known as the "idle rich."

It is you and your parasitic class that lives off of the labor of the producing or working class. You "toll not, neither do you spin," yet you roll in luxurious ease while the working-men struggles for a bare existence.

Why should not the producers of silks and the makers of Pullman cars and automobiles wear them and ride in them? Is it not the fruit of their labor?

What do you do to earn your autos and your silks? You may say: "I pay for them with the money I have earned as director of a stock company, as owner of stocks and bonds, or as a 'captain of industry.'" But that conveys no idea, to my mind, of fruitful, necessary labor; it is labor only in the sense that a pickpocket or highwayman labors when he pilfers and robs.

You speak of the peasants (and I suppose you also mean to include the industrial workers, of Europe) as being more "content than their class in America." I suppose that the general strike of 400,000 members of the working class in Sweden, the late rising of the masses in Russia, the attempted revolution in Spain, the demonstrations of the working class in Italy, France, England and other European countries subsequent to the murder of Francisco Ferrer, the unemployed demonstrations in England, the strike of the government workers in France, the recent suffrage riots in Germany have all convinced you of the contentedness of the European peasantry and industrial workers.

I suppose you pretend to be a Christian—most of your class do—if so, it may comfort you to know that Christ said, "The birds of the air have their nests, and the beasts of the field have their lairs, but the son of man has not where to lay his head."

This would make Christ a vagrant according to the laws of our free (?) land.

When the rich young man asked what he should do to be saved, Christ said, "Sell all you have and give to the poor." He also said that it was as impossible for a "rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven as it is for a camel to pass through the needle's eye."

I challenge you to prove that your class has any other nature than that of a parasitic growth on society, or that it performs any useful service for society, or that it has any other function than that of a robber class.

You say that it is "preposterous" that those who produce silk, make Pullman cars and automobiles should want to use them. But I say that it is preposterous for an idle, useless, and generally inefficient class, such as you belong to, to lay any claim to ownership of the social wealth produced by a socially useful and efficient class, or of the natural wealth bestowed on all mankind alike. You show, only too plainly, your arrogance and ignorance in your letter printed in the "Herald," Monday, February 23.

PHILA. S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Philadelphia held its regular propaganda meeting last Sunday in Morning Star Hall, Ninth and Cal-

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. M., NEW YORK.—To say that a revival of manliness is impossible under present conditions, and to demand efforts that require manliness to overthrow the conditions is to reason in a circle. Some of the supremest efforts of the race have sprung from the depths of degradation.

N. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—There was no "Free Speech Fight" in Spokane. What was there was rowdiness disgraceful to Free Speech. The very folks who pretended to be out for "Free Speech" Russianized their headquarters and excluded The People from being read there. This matter has been amply covered in these columns. Get some back numbers.—Next question next week.

S. K., CLEVELAND, O.—Write up the full account of your experience with that Union, and send it for publication to the Cleveland "Arbeiter Freund" and to this office. Such a body is not a "Union" in any sense of the word.

F. T., DENVER, COLO.—See the article "Industrialism" in this Weekly's issue. Wrong purposes compel wrong methods. The St. John-Trautmann concern is not industrialism either in structure or in tactics. In structure it is a Boarding House affair; in tactics it is dynamism.

T. C. L., NEW YORK.—The S. L. P. declines to indulge in demagoguery.

M. F., NEW YORK.—First—Daniel De Leon supported Henry George as the Labor candidate for Mayor in 1886. Second—At one time, when there existed an I. W. W. Trade and Shop Branch of composers in this city, the Daily People carried the I. W. W. label. That body having ceased to exist the label was dropped.

S. H., READING, PA.—There is nothing worth mentioning that this office knows of that is being done in the Preston-Smith case.

N. H. O. H., NEW YORK.—Take Kitcher's History of the U. S.

W. R., WARREN, PA.—Whatever is sensible in the initiative and referendum is implied in the S. L. P. plat-

form. When the S. L. P. man votes he votes for that among other things. To pledge oneself to vote for no candidate who does not stand for the initiative and referendum would be doubly wrong on the part of the S. L. P. man. It would be wrong because it would imply that to stand for the initiative and referendum would be enough for a candidate to be entitled to the S. L. P. man's vote; and it would be wrong because it would be raising the initiative and referendum to a leading place.

T. H., FALL RIVER, MASS.—For the good and sufficient reason that that is the name of the creed. If The People were to say "Catholics," when it meant the "Roman Catholic" creed, The People would confuse its readers through a looseness of terminology. There are, according to authoritative statistics, not less than nine different Catholic creeds in the country—the Maronite Catholic, the Polish Catholic, the Old Catholic, the Reformed Catholic, the Russian Orthodox Catholic, the Greek Orthodox Catholic, the Syrian Orthodox Catholic, the Armenian Catholic, and the Roman Catholic creed. The People likes to be accurate.

M. B. E., PITTSBURG, PA.—Survival depends upon victory in the struggle with disease germs. How can a body like the S. P. which is all disease germs survive?

J. S., NEW YORK.—The original fight of Mr. Gompers with the Socialist Labor Party was that he claimed that the economic organization and economic methods, to the exclusion of political organization and political methods, was all sufficient for the emancipation of the workers. Since then Mr. Gompers dropped all pretence of favoring Socialism, and comes out for Labor politics. That's "crab-stepping"—going as much back as you advance.

G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; E. K., VALLEJO, CALIF.; F. W. N., NEW YORK; F. C. R., MONTCLAIR, N. J.; W. H. M., COLUMBIA, S. C.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; F. L. T., NEW YORK; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; A. E. R., BOSTON, MASS.; A. H. S., BOSTON, MASS.—Matter received.

lowhill streets. G. G. Anton was the speaker. He explained the methods and purpose of the I. W. W., and the fraud and fallacy of the A. F. of L. His subject, "The One Lesson to Be Learned from the Strike by the Working Class," was full of good points. "The workers must first know who the enemy is—then strike at him." "The worker who knows not the class struggle can make nothing else than mistakes in dealing with the employers, for such a person will try to coax concessions from them instead of seeking to put the 'business men' and the rest of the vulgar frauds out of business."

"Craft unionism's failure to recognize the class war develops within it the intellectual and moral dwarf." "When it is the purpose of labor organizations to carry on production by taking and holding the railroads, mines and factories as if they had never been taken from the working class by the band of ruffians who now have possession of them, when the workers organize with this idea in mind, all their strikes will hit the bull's eye."

We are putting out the literature sent from New York to us for free distribution. That "On to Philadelphia" fund was certainly a good stroke.

The fake Socialist party here is having a circus with itself these days. Ed. Moore, one of the "proletarians" of the S. P. and ex-editor of the Philadelphia S. P.'s circular called, "The Socialist," is trying to raise funds to start a Philadelphia "Provoker." We understand it is the purpose of this fellow to show the S. P. where it is wrong. Tom Heenan, the janitor for the Philadelphia S. P., who gets \$4 per week for his "services" and who has turned the S. P.'s reading room into a bedroom for himself and every slummiest who comes down the pike, turned A. J. Carey, an ex-S. P. member, out of the reading room last Thursday. Carey was told that if he attended the S. L. P. meetings he would be barred from the S. P. headquarters. Several S. P. members have told us that we should report the matter to the Philadelphia S. P. We are

going to report the matter to the working class on the streets of Philadelphia next summer. We intend to make the S. P. show its dirty hand to people and to the many clean-minded chaps who are still hanging on to this league of reformers and crooks.

Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 22.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

Published by Workingmen
Written by Workingmen
The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER circulating in Australasia.
TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers
BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTION.
ARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), \$2 per year; \$1 for 6 months.
Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P. Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

DE LEON IN BOSTON.

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily
and Weekly People, will speak under
the auspices of Section Boston, Social-
ist Labor Party, SUNDAY afternoon,
April 24, 1910, at 3 o'clock, in Faneuil
Hall, Boston. Subject: "Some Objec-
tions to Socialism." Questions per-
taining to the subject invited. Admis-
sion free.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Charles J. Mercer of Bridgeport,
Conn., will discuss the question: "Why
Workingmen Should Vote the Ticket of
the Socialist Labor Party" on SUN-
DAY, April 3, 7 P. M. at S. L. P. Hall,
24 Elm street, Hartford. All are cordi-
ally invited to attend. Admission free.

PHILADELPHIA LECTURE.

Propaganda meetings, under the
auspices of the Socialist Labor Party,
are held every Sunday in Morning Star
Hall, northeast corner Ninth and Cal-
lowhill streets, Philadelphia. On SUN-
DAY afternoon, April 3, at 2:30 o'clock,
Joseph Campbell will speak on "The
Capitalist Press." Everybody wel-
come. Free discussion.

ATTENTION, BUFFALO!

Labor Lyceum lectures are held
every Sunday afternoon at three
o'clock, in Florence Parlors, 437 Main
street, near Genesee street. General
discussion follows each lecture. Every
man and woman is invited to attend.
Admission free.

April 3—Boris Reinstein on "Official
Actions of Socialist Labor Party and
Socialist Party, showing their Atti-
tude towards the Principles of In-
ternational Socialism."

April 10—Attorney Francis F. Baker
on "The Tariff and its relation to the
high cost of living."

April 17—William H. Carroll on
"Industrial Unionism vs. Craft Union-
ism."

April 24—Attorney Lewis Stockton
on "The Charter Proposed by the Peo-
ple."

May 1—Joint lecture by Leander A.
Armstrong on "American Labor Day"
and Boris Reinstein on "International
May Day."

WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN OF DETROIT!

Would you like higher wages? Would
you like shorter working hours? Would
you like better working conditions? If
so, come to 75 Gratiot avenue, Detroit,
3rd floor, April 7, and learn what In-
dustrial Unionism is, how it works, and
what it will do for you. Meeting held
by Local 129, Industrial Workers of the
World. Bring your friends. Admis-
sion free.

ST. LOUIS LECTURE.

On SUNDAY, April 10th at 2:30 P.
M. H. J. Poelzig will lecture on "A
Trip Through a Modern Factory," at
the headquarters of the S. L. P., 1719
South Broadway, St. Louis. Every
reader of this paper and sympathizer of
the S. L. P. should attend this lecture.
Admission free.

The Committee.

SECTION DENVER LECTURES.

A series of lectures on the Labor
Movement are given under the aus-
pices of Section Denver, Socialist La-
bor Party, at 924 Fifteenth street,
Charles Building. Lectures in the
afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

APRIL 5—Business Meeting. All
welcome.

APRIL 12—The Delusions of Re-
form.

APRIL 17—The Development of
American Politics.

APRIL 24—Frades United in Action.
Free admission. Everybody invited.

WEIMER IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

"What is the Matter with the So-
cialist Party?" will be the subject of
a lecture to be delivered by Arthur
E. Weimer, of Boston, Mass., at Crown
Theatre, Hanover street, Manchester,
N. H., on SUNDAY, April 3.

Doors open at 2:30 p. m. lecture
begins at 3:45 sharp. Free discussion
after lecture. Admission free; bring
your friends.

THREE MONTHS MORE

In Which to Realize the Aim of the
Daily People Tenth Anniversary
Club.

Three months still remain in which
to complete the work of the Daily
People Tenth Anniversary Club. Three
months is ample time in which to
secure five dollars worth of sub-
scriptions to the Daily People or the
Weekly People, provided you begin the
work right now. We want to see all
of our friends take hold of this plan
of adding 10,000 readers to our lists;
it is the most fitting way in which to
celebrate the Daily People's Tenth
Birthday. We should not be com-
pelled to urge this matter; it should
receive the hearty co-operation of
everyone who stands by the Daily
People.

While you are hesitating others are
doing the work, some have already
turned in their five dollars' worth of
subs; here are their names:

John Martin, Stevenson, Cal. . . \$ 5.00
O. La Roche, Versailles, Conn. 7.00
E. Rosenberg, New York 6.50
W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa. . . . 6.00
W. Hewitt, Johnstown, Pa. . . . 7.00
W. Adamek, Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . 5.50
H. Mueller, Wilkesburg, Pa. . . . 9.00
R. Strach, San Antonio, Texas 10.00
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va. 8.50

Comrade Hewitt, whose name ap-
pears on this list, is a comparatively
recent arrival in this country, having
formerly been a member of the Brit-
ish S. L. P. But stranger to the coun-
try though he be, he is holding his
own with the other comrades in the
work of propaganda. His example
should be an inspiration to some of
you, who are sitting on the fence look-
ing on, to jump down, and get a busi-
ness on.

The roll of honor, list of those stand-
ing two or more subs last week, fol-
lows:

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. . . . 3
F. W. Panch, Bureka, Cal. . . . 2
A. Ollhaus, Los Angeles, Cal. . . 2
J. Kalamit, San Francisco, Cal. . 2
S. L. P. Section, Denver, Colo. . . 7
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. . . . 7
C. Markham, Belleville, Ill. . . . 2

OPERATING FUND.

The following contributions have been
received to the Operating Fund since last
report:

Branch 312, Workmen's Circle,
Memphis, Tenn. \$ 2.00
W. Foy, Lincoln, Neb. 1.00
E. E. Rounser, Shawmut, Col. . . 2.00
J. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal. . 1.00
L. C. Haller, " " " " 1.00
J. Lavignat, " " " " 1.00
John Holler, " " " " 4.00
J. Kalash, " " " " 4.00
P. A. Fogalberg, Decatur, Wash. 1.00

Branch 139, Workmen's
Circle, Meriden, Conn. . . . 1.00
M. Malmgren, Parkers Prá-
rie, Minn. 1.00
B. M. Jersey City, N. J. . . . 10.00
Branch 140, Workmen's
Circle, Paterson, N. J. . . . 1.00
Branch 984, Workmen's Circle
London, Canada \$ 2.00

Contributed by the following
members of the same Branch
M. Hornstein 1.00
H. Himmelfarb 50
F. Kidenow 25
E. Levinson 25
G. Ostrow 25
J. Goldman 25
Branch 76, Workmen's Circle,
Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
L. May, Dorchester, Mass. . . . 2.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. . . . 1.00
O. Sherrane, New York 1.75

Previously acknowledged . . \$184.75

Grand total \$528.57

WOMAN

—AND THE— Socialist Movement

Published Under Auspices of the So-
cialist Women of Greater New York.

The first treatise of its kind pub-
lished at a price within reach of
all.

48 Pages. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

I. W. W. NOTES

From National Headquarters, Ham-
tramck, Michigan.

Some time has passed since the last
notes appeared in these columns. It
is not lack of items of general interest,
but lack of time at general headquar-
ters for a report, which caused delay.
Correspondence and other work per-
taining to the general administration,
being of a more urgent nature, had to
be done first. With regret we must
state that to the tardiness of many
adherents of sound Industrial Union-
ism to assume their share of work and
contribute financial support to the eco-
nomic organization, we must ascribe
this present state of affairs.

It ought to be evident to all wage
workers who have freed themselves
sufficiently from capitalist influence to
view the present condition with a de-
gree of objectivity, that an organiza-
tion's strength and efficiency depend
upon the proper functioning of its con-
stituent parts; its work of agitation,
education and organization as a body
depends on the contribution which
each member makes to the various
branches of the work. All those who
do their part find it unnecessary to
write to headquarters to find out
what's doing. Their letters contain
orders for literature, organization mat-
terial, and contributions. Assisted by
the conviction that the I. W. W. pushed
forward the sound principles dictated
by the struggle of the working class
upon the industrial field for better
conditions and final emancipation from
wage slavery, they use every oppor-
tunity to aid other workers to recog-
nize the cause of their misery and be-
come active by joining the I. W. W. to
overthrow the same. Go you and do
likewise. Be up and doing, and within
a very short time the Industrial Work-
ers of the World will be the economic
organization of all wage workers.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Our young comrades who compose
the New York Party Press Volunteers
have been doing some good agitation
work with Labor News literature. Last
week they turned in \$12.15 as a result
of their sales. They are enthusiastic
in the work and prison walls, nor
I'm-a-Bummery opposition, have no
terrors for them.

S. L. P. Press, Edinburgh, Scotland,
orders totaled \$14.48 last week; Salt
Lake City, Utah, \$14.00; St. Paul,
Minn., \$6.30; Athens, Ga., \$6.75; Col-
umbia, S. C., \$3.00; Chicago, \$3.00;
Buffalo, N. Y., \$3.60; Baltimore, Md.,
\$2.90; New Orleans, La., \$4.00; James-
town, N. Y., \$3.50; Plainfield, N. J.,
\$3.00; Mysic, Ia., \$2.35; Hartford,
Conn., \$1.00; Cold Springs, Colo., \$1.30;
St. Igou, Mo., \$1.50; Indianapolis,
Ind., \$1.35; and Ferguson, B. C., Can.,
\$1.00.

De Leon's lecture entitled "Wom-
an's Suffrage," is making its way
into new fields. It is a good pamph-
let to bring to the attention of the
suffragettes.

There is a brisk demand for Pathe's
"Age of Reason" which we can sup-
ply in cloth binding for fifty cents.
This book has done its share in driv-
ing superstition from the mind of
man. It has stood for a hundred
years against clerical attempts to an-
swer it and has to-day a wider cir-
culation and more readers than ever.

PHILADELPHIA LITERATURE FUND.

Section New York County, S. L. P.,
acknowledges receipt of the following
amounts contributed to the Philadelphia
Literature Fund since last report. An-
other batch of pamphlets is ready for
forwarding. When the Philadelphia
strike is ended we hope to have a com-
prehensive report from our comrades in
the strike zone, relating their experiences
in distributing the literature, and the re-
sults, so far as they can be determined at
this time.

S. L. P. Section, Detroit, Mich.: \$ 3.00
A. Wernet, Denver, Col. 1.00
Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex. . 50
J. Moran, " " " " 50
William Lohmeyer, " " " " 50
M. Morawofsky, " " " " 25
Herman Stillman, " " " " 50
Clement Garcia, " " " " 50
Frank Morales, " " " " 25
Section Boston, Mass. 2.00
Fred W. Saw, E. Schoenitzer and
Alex Ralph, San Francisco, Cal. 3.00

Branch Blytheville, Section Alle-
ghany County, Pa. 6.00
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y. . . . 2.00
Dr. N. Kavinsky, Buffalo, N. Y. 2.00
S. L. P. Propaganda Club, Bridge-
port, Conn. 1.00
C. W. Brandberg, Henning, Minn. 1.00
John Young, Freshold, N. J. . . . 25
John Youngjohns, Freshold, N. J. 25

Total \$ 24.50

Previously acknowledged . . . 90.01

Grand total \$114.51

E. Abelson, Organizer.

KIRCHER IN ALLEGHENY COUN- TY, PA.

John Kircher of Cleveland, Ohio, will
deliver an address to the working class
on Socialism, in the top floor hall, rear
of 700 Washington street, Braddock, Pa.,
on SUNDAY afternoon, April 3rd, at
3 o'clock. Readers of The People are
invited to come and bring their friends.
Questions will be answered and discus-
sion permitted after the address. Fol-
lowing above address a speaker in Sla-
vic will address his countrymen.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

speedily as possible. Their active co-
operation and financial support are
required to make the most of favor-
able opportunities to extend its in-
fluence and power. An Industrial
Unionist outside of the organization
is like gold in the bowels of the earth,
unused.

Get a supply of leaflets and other
Industrial Union literature, distribute
the same among your fellow-workers,
and the fakirs and freaks will not be
able to exploit ill-informed work-
men, and lead them into blind revolts,
wasting uselessly their energy and re-
sources, as was the case in Spokane
and Philadelphia recently.

A manifesto issued by several in-
dividuals in Hamilton, Canada, propo-
sing to form a Central body in that city,
consisting of delegates of diverse or-
ganizations, was presented at a meet-
ing of Local 584, I. W. W., and a mem-
ber of the local moved that delegates
be sent to the proposed body. The
chairman of the meeting ruled the mo-
tion out of order as unconstitutional.
This ruling was submitted to the G. E.
B. for a decision by said local, and the
G. E. B. member, Simpson, moved
the following three motions, voted on
by the G. E. B.:

"Is the action of the chairman of
Local 584, declaring action on mani-
festo out of order, holding it uncon-
stitutional, sustained?"

Yes: Trainor, McLaure, Knotek,
Simpson.

No: Richter.

"Are you in favor of legislation,
prohibiting Locals of the I. W. W.
to permanently affiliate with other
bodies, aside from the Industrial Coun-
cil, in their respective localities?"

Yes: Trainor, Richter, Knotek,
Simpson.

No: McLaure.

"Shall the decision of the G. E. B.
in this matter be sent to all locals and
be forwarded to the Daily and Weekly
People for publication?"

Yes: Trainor, Richter, McLaure,
Knotek, Simpson.

No: None.

All Locals are requested to read
these decisions at the next regular
meeting. The manifesto in question
was published in The People last
month.

A new supply of emblem buttons
is on hand. You can secure them at
the old price, ten cents and thirty-five
cents, by sending to headquarters, in-
closing amount.

The growth of the Polish speaking
membership increases the need for lit-
erature in that language. Any mem-
ber or sympathizer who is competent
for this work and willing to assist is
asked to make it known to the Gen-
eral Secretary.

The printing of more general agita-
tion leaflets has been delayed on ac-
count of the urgency of other orga-
nization material; in a short time we
will be in a position to fill the orders
on hand.

Fellow wage workers: With the ad-
vent of warmer weather the condition
for increased propaganda is at hand.
Let every one take up the work with
renewed vigor, and the increasing pow-
er of the I. W. W. will soon break down
the bulwarks of capitalism, and se-
cure to every worker the full product
of his labor.

H. Richter,

General Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place.

N. Y., per year \$1.00

Daily People, 28 City Hall Place;

N. Y., per year 3.50

Arbeter (Swedish Weekly) 28

City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50

Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28

City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50

Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zei-
tung (German Weekly), 2416

East Ninth street, Cleveland, O.,

per year 1.00

Proletariekets (Lettish Semi-
Monthly), 2944 Washington St.,

(Roxbury), Boston, Mass., per

year 1.50

Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-
weekly), 528 East Sixth street,

N. Y., per year 2.00

He who comes in contact with work-
ingmen reading any of these lan-
guages should not fail to call atten-
tion to these papers and endeavor to
secure subscriptions. Sample copies
will be sent upon request. Address
each paper as per address given above,
and not, as often the case, to the Labor
News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Until the workers know Socialism
they are the hopeless victims of Cap-
italism. Spread the light!

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor
Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the Nation-
al Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assem-
bled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and
the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to
every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experi-
ence we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the ma-
jority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present
system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of
THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery
of government must be controlled by the whole people; but
again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true
theory of economics is that the means of production must like-
wise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in com-
mon. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the
pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and
the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, lib-
erty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those
essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory
of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic
system—the private ownership of the natural and social oppor-
tunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist
Class and the Working Class; throws society into the con-
vulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the
exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces,
is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory
idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of
life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the
banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of
the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social
volition, this system, through the destructive action of its
failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive ten-
dencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the
other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to
organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a
class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-
quer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place
themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class inter-
ests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human
emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing
barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means
of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of
the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-opera-
tive Commonwealth for the present state of planless production,
industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which
every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his
faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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a "Section," provided they subscribe
to the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P., and they belong to no other
political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find
six others to join with them in orga-
nizing a "Section," but desiring to be-
come members, may do so by becom-
ing members-at-large by signing an
application card, subscribing thereon
to the platform and constitution of
the S. L. P., and answering other ques-
tions on said application card.

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